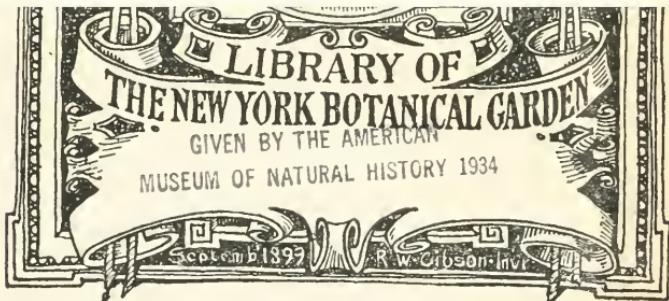
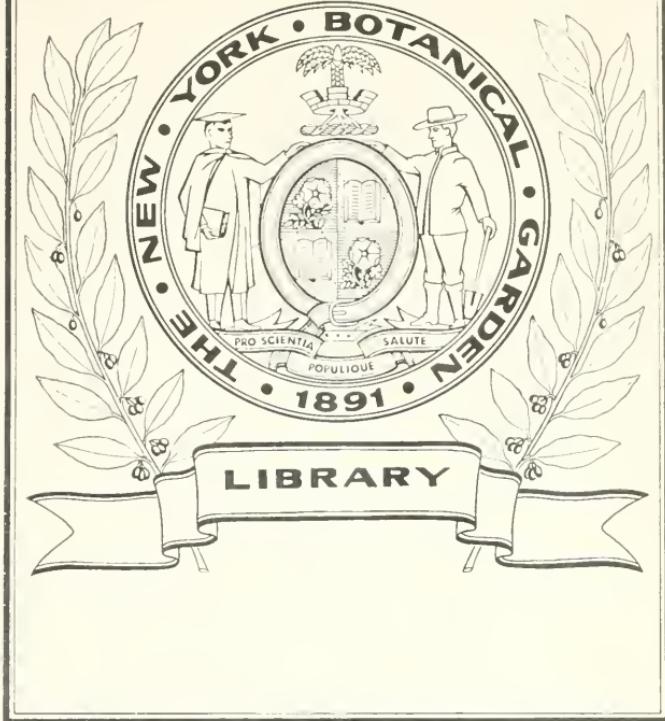


TK92
M8
v.2
c.2





257 7.

and the next day I am

going to see

the old man

again

and the old man

and

the old man

and the old man

and the old man

and the old man

and the old man

AN
ILLUSTRATION
of the
TERMINI
BOTANICI,
LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN
LINNAEUS,
by
Johann Sebastian Müller 1715-1800
JOHN MILLER.



Published as the Act directs.
& Sold at the Authors House, No. 10, Fauxhall Walk, Lambeth.
MDCCLXXXIX.

13 When it is to be had the first 1000 copies of this Volume
Edition, in the first volume of the new edition.

+QK92

ME

V,2

C,2

P R E F A C E.

BRITISH
NEW YORK
LONDON
PARIS

WHEN I, in the Year 1779, published the *Sexual System* of Linnæus, in Octavo, I then promised to give in, the following Year, the TERMINI-BOTANICI, viz. RATIFICATION, RAMIFICATION, FOLIATION, GEMMATION, &c. &c. of Linnæus, in Figures, in like manner as has been given in the *Sexual System*; but being by a particular Engagement prevented from the fulfilment of that Promise 'till the present Time:— I flatter myself, that a faithful delineation of each Term, from a Subject of Nature, that has, and expresses, the character of the Terms, will convey a more easy and accurate conception to the Mind of the Student and Lover of Botanic Science, than a verbal Description only.

It was found necessary to retain the Latin Terms of Linnæus, but to give them an English termination, with an Explanation of each Term, which it is hoped, will make it easy and familiar to the English Reader.

GIVEN BY THE AMERICAN
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY 1934

I doubt

P R E F A C E.

I doubt not but some Critic will, and may, find fault; in answer thereto I recommend the old Adage, (*nosce de ipse*) and it is easier to find Faults than to mend them: I hope the candid and unprejudiced Reader will look upon the few Errors with an indulgent Eye.

R A D I X.

The Root, is the Origin of Nutrition of
P L A N T S.

Their D U R A T I O N;

A N N U A. { Abiding one Year only.
Annual.

B I E N N I S. { Abiding two Years only.
Biennial.

P E R E N N I S. { Abiding and regerminating successively several
Perannual Years.

Their F I G U R E.

F I B R O S A. { Anthoxanthum. } consisting of Fibres or
Fig. 1. Fibrous. { Vernal Grafs. } Filaments only

R A M O S A, { as the Trees and Shrubs subdivide into
Fig. 2. Ramofes. } branching Fibres.

F U S I F O R M I S. { Raphanus. } Spindle-shaped, gra-
Fig. 3. Fusiform. { Spring Raddish. } dually lessening down-
ward.

P R A E M O R S A. { as if bitten off at their ends.
Fig. 4. Præmors.

R E P E N S. { *Butomus-umbellatus*. } creeping horizontally
Fig. 5. Repent. { Flowering Ruth. } under Ground.

A R T I C U L A T U S. { *Triticum-refens*. } divided into Joints.
Fig. 6. Articulated. { Couch-Grafs.

D E N T A T A. { *Dentaria-bifera*. } composed of Articles
Fig. 7. Dentated. { Toothwort. } like Teeth.

R A M I X.

Their FIGURE.

G L O B O S A.	<i>Ranunculus-bulbosus.</i>	Round.
Fig. 1. Globus.	<i>Butter-cup.</i>	
T U B E R O S A.	<i>Paeonia-officinalis.</i>	Carnos or Fleshy connected together by slender Fibres.
Fig. 2. Tuberous.	<i>Piony.</i>	
FASICULARIS.	<i>Ranunculus-affiacius.</i>	Fleshy and sessile at the base of the Footstalk of the Leaves.
Fig. 3. Fasiculed.		
P A L M A T A.	<i>Orchis-latifolia.</i>	shaped like a Hand.
Fig. 4. Palmated.	<i>broad-leaved Orchis.</i>	
T E S T I C U L A T A.	<i>Orchis-biloba.</i>	composed of two carnos Nobs.
Fig. 5. In Pairs.	<i>two leaved Orchis.</i>	
B U L B O S A.	Fig 1 furnished with Bulb.	
Bulbus.		
G R A N U L A T A.	<i>Oxalis-acetosella.</i>	having Grain like Particles, dispersed on the fibres.
Fig 6 Granulated.	<i>Wood-sorrel.</i>	
T U N I C A T U S.	<i>Narcissus-poeticus.</i>	Coated as in Onions, (a)
Fig. 3. Tunicated.	<i>Daffodil.</i>	
S Q U A M A T U S.	<i>Lillium-candidum.</i>	Scaly in a manner as Tiles on a House
Fig. 9. Squamated.	<i>White Lilly.</i>	

T R U N C U S.

The TRUNK or STEM, is the Origin which supports the *Branches*, *Leaves* and *Fructification*.

Their K I N D S.

C A U L I S.		
Fig. 1.		{ which elevates the Fructification and Leaves.
Stem.		
.		
C U L M U S.		
Fig. 2.	{ Anthoxanthum	the proper Stem of
A Culm.	{ Vernal Grass	Graffes, Oats, Wheat,
		&c.
S C A P U S.		
Fig. 3.	{ Narcissus	{ elevating the Fructifi-
Stalk.	{ Daffodil.	cation only, and no
		Leaves.
S T I P E S.		
Fig. 4.	{ Polypodium- <i>aculeatum</i>	is a Trunk or Stem
A Stipe.	{ prickly Polypodium.	that expands itself into
		a Leaf, and is also ap-
		plied to the Fungi or
		Mushrooms, Fig. 5.

T R U N C U S.

Their DURATION.

HERBACEUS.	{	Alisina- <i>Plantago</i> .	Herb-like, perishes e- very Year, an annual Stem, not woody.
Fig. 1. Herbaceous.		Water Plantain.	
SUFFRUTICOSUS	{	Rubus- <i>ideus</i> .	half shrubby, the Root permanent, the branches sometimes withering.
Fig. 2. Suffrutious.		Raspberry.	
ARBOREUS.	{	Tab. 3. Fig. 1. Arboreous.	Tree like, a single woody stem, arising from the same Root.
FRUTICOSUS.	{	Ribra- <i>rubi</i> a.	both stem and branch es woody and abiding.
Fig. 3. Fruticose.		Currans.	
SOLIDUS.	{	without internal Pores. (b) vide Tab. 11. Fig. 4. Solid.	having internally a spongy Substance. (a)
INANIS.	{	Alce- <i>rosea</i> .	
Fig. 5. Pithy.		Hollyhock.	
FISTULOSUS.	{	Fig. (c.)	
Fig. 6. Fistulous.			

T R U N C U S.

Their DIRECTION.

E R E C T U S.	Fig. 1. Erect.	{ <i>Dipsacus-lacinia</i> <i>tus</i> . Laciniated Teasel.	} rising nearly to a perpendicular Direction.
	S T R I C T U S.		
	Straight.		
R I G I D U S.	Rigid.	{ without fleauae. hard, not easily bent.	
	Stiff.		
	L A X U S.		
O B L I Q U U S.	Fig. 2. Lax.	{ <i>Zanichellia-palustris</i> . Ripe-headed Pond-weed.	} loose, easily bent.
	Fig. 3. Oblique.		
	O B L I Q U U S.		
A D S C E N D E N S.	Fig. 4. Ascending.	{ <i>Solidago-Aurea</i> . Golden Rod.	} awry, neither perpendicular nor horizontal.
	D E C L I N A T U S.		
	Fig. 5. Declining.		
I N C U R V A T U S.	Fig. 6. Iucurved.	{ <i>Salvia-officinalis</i> . Garden Sage.	} rising upwards with a Curve like an Arch.
	N U T A N S.		
	Fig. 7. Nutant.		
I N C U R V A T U S.	Fig. 6. Iucurved.	{ <i>Andrachne-delephio</i> <i>ides</i> . Bastard-orpin.	} bending or declining downwards.
	N U T A N S.		
	Fig. 7. Nutant.		
I N C U R V A T U S.	Fig. 6. Iucurved.	{ <i>Convularia-multiflora</i> . Solomon's Seal.	} bending inwards.
	N U T A N S.		
	Fig. 7. Nutant.		
I N C U R V A T U S.	Fig. 6. Iucurved.	{ <i>Salvia-nutans</i> . Nodding Sage.	} when the Top or Head bending downward.
	N U T A N S.		
	Fig. 7. Nutant.		

T R U N C U S.

The DIRECTION.

DIFFUSUS.	<i>Fumaria-lutea.</i>	With spreading Branches.
Fig. 1. Diffuse.	Yellow Fumatory.	
PROCUMBENS.	<i>Cucumis Sativus.</i>	} lying on the Ground, } and Fig. 3.
Fig. 2. Procumbent.	Cucumber.	
STOLONIFESUS.	<i>Fragaria vesca.</i>	} producing Shoots or } Runners from the Roots.
Fig. 3. Rooting.	Strawberry.	
SARMENTOSUS.	<i>Vitis vinifera.</i>	} long Shoots or Twigs.
Fig. 4. Twigged.	Vine.	
R E P E N S.	Fig. 3. creeping or trailing on the Ground and here and there producing Roots.	
Repent.		
RADICANS.	<i>Bignonia radicans.</i>	} Striking Roots laterally } and fixing to other Bodies.
Fig. 5. Radicant.	Trumpet Flower.	

T R U N C U S.

THE DIRECTION.

G E N I C U L A T U S. *Viscum-album* } divided by joints or
 Fig. 1. } White Mifletoe. } knots

F L E X U O S U S. *Smilax-aspera.* } waved backwards and
 Fig. 2. } Common Smilax. } forwards from bud to
 Flexuouse. } bud.

S C A N D E N S. *Humulus-lupulus.* } climbing generally by
 Fig. 3. } Hop. } the support of some
 Climbing. } other body.

V O L U B I L I S. *Convolvulus-major.* } climbing round some
 Fig. 4. } Greater Bindweed. } other Body in a spiral
 Voluble, or Twining. } Line.

DEXTROSUM. Fig. 3. Twining from the Right to the Left.

SINISTRORSUM, Fig. 4 Twining from the Left to the Right.

T R U N C U S.

The FIGURE.

T E R E S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Leontodon-}teraxacum. \\ \text{Dandelion.} \end{array} \right\}$ cylinder-shaped, with out Angles.

S E M I T E R E S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Amarillis-}Belladonna. \\ \text{Belladona-Lilly.} \end{array} \right\}$ semi-cylindrical.

C O M P R E S S U S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Stratiodes, } aloides. \\ \text{Water Aloe, or Wa-} \\ \text{ter-Soldier.} \end{array} \right\}$ flattened, with two opposite Sides flat.

A N C E P S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hipericum-}perforatum \\ \text{St. John's-wort.} \end{array} \right\}$ flattened with two sharp Sides.

A N G U L A T U S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Monarda-}ffulosa \\ \text{Oswego-Tea.} \end{array} \right\}$ having Angles.

A C U T A N G U L U S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 4.} \\ \text{Acutely Angled.} \end{array} \right\}$

O B T U S A N G U L U S $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 5.} \\ \text{Obtusely angled.} \end{array} \right\}$

T R U N C U S.

The F I G U R E.

TRIQUETER. { *Scirpus-mucronatus.* } or three Angles,
 Fig. 1. { Pointed Club-rush. }
 Three Sided.

QUADRANGU- { *Monarda-fistulosa.* }
 LARIS. { *Oswego Tea.* }
 Fig. 2. { }
 Four angled.

QUINQUEANGU- { *Cactus-pentagonus* }
 LARIS. { }
 Fig. 3. { }
 Five angled.

HEXANGULARIS. { *Cactus-hexagonus.* }
 Fig. 4. { }
 Six angled.

HEPTANGULA- { *Cactus-heptagonus.* }
 RIS. { }
 Fig. 5. { }
 Seven angled.

OCTANGULARIS { *Cactus-expansus.* }
 Fig. 6. { }
 Eight angled.

POLYANGULA- { *Cactus-melocactus.* }
 RIS. { }
 Fig. 7. { }
 Many Angles.

T R U N C U S.

The V E S T I T U.

N U D U S, or Aphyllus. Fig. 1. Without Leaves.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cassytha-baccifera.} \\ \text{Oenethera-biennis.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{having no Leaves or} \\ \text{other Covering.} \end{array} \right.$
F O L I A T U S. Fig. 2. With Leaves.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tree Primrose.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{furnished with Leaves.} \end{array} \right.$
V A G I N A T U S. Fig. 3. Vaginate.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rheum-palmatum.} \\ \text{Rheubarb.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{surrounded with a} \\ \text{Spatha or Sheath at the} \\ \text{Base of the Leaves.} \end{array} \right.$
S Q U A M O S U S. Fig. 4. Squamus.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Polypodium-aculeatum} \\ \text{Prickly-Polypodium.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{covered with Scales.} \end{array} \right.$
I M B R I C A T U S. Fig. 5. Imbricated.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sempervivum-tectorum} \\ \text{Great Houseleek.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{covered with Leaves} \\ \text{placed like Tiles, or} \\ \text{the Scales of Fishes.} \end{array} \right.$

T R U N C U S.

The S U P E R F I C I E S.

S U B E R O S U S.	<i>Quercus-suber.</i>	the Bark soft but elastic like Cork.
Fig. 1. Suberous.	Cork-Tree.	
R I M O S U S.	<i>Quercus-robur.</i>	the Bark full of Cracks and Fissures.
Fig. 2. Rimous.	Oak-Tree.	
T U N I C A T U S.	<i>Bedula-alba.</i>	the Bark coated with Skins and Membranes.
Fig. 3. Tunicated.	Birch-Tree.	
L C E V I S.	<i>Polygonum-Fagopyrum</i>	free from Protuberances and Inequalities.
Fig. 4. Smooth.	Buck-Wheat.	
S T R I A T U S.	<i>Arum-maculatum.</i>	marked with small Lines.
Fig. 5. Striated.	Wake-Robin.	
S U L C A T U S.	<i>Ranunculus-bulbosus.</i>	furrowed with deep hollow Lines.
Fig. 6. Sulcated.	Crowfoot or Butter-Cup.	
G L A B E R.	<i>Butomus-umbellatus.</i>	Slippery, Glossy.
Fig. 7. Smooth.	Water Gladiolus.	
S C A B E R.	<i>Rudbeckia-laciniata.</i>	covered with rough Prominences.
Fig. 8. Scabrous.	Broad jagged leaved. Rudbeckia.	
M U R I C A T U S.	<i>Cactus-parasitica</i>	covered with sharp Points or Prickles.
Fig. 9. Muricated.		

T R U N C U S.

The SUPERFICIES.

TOMENTOSUM.	<i>Verbascum-thapsus</i>	covered with Down.
Fig. 1. Tomentose.	<i>Moth-Mullein.</i>	
LANATU S.	<i>Salvia-æthiopica.</i>	covered with Hair, woolly
Fig. 2. Lanated:	<i>Æthiopian Sage.</i>	
V I L L O S U M.	<i>Inula-hirta.</i>	covered with soft Hair.
Fig. 3. Villous.	<i>Hairy Inula.</i>	
P I L O S U M.	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	covered with Hair thinly placed.
Fig. 4. Pilose.	white Saxifrage.	
H I S P I D U S.	<i>Dipsacus-laciniatus.</i>	covered with stiff Hairs or Bristles.
Fig. 5. Hispid.	<i>Lascinated Teasel.</i>	
A C U L E A T U S.	<i>Rosa-canina.</i>	prickly, armed with Prickles.
Fig. 6. Aculeated.	Dog-Rose.	
S P I N O S U S.	<i>Prunus-spinosus.</i>	armed with Thorns or Spines.
Fig. 7. Spinus.	Sloe.	

T R U N C U S.

The S U P E R F I C I E S.

U R E N S. { *Urtica-dioica.* }
 Fig. 1. Common Nettle. } armed with Stings.
 Stinging.

S T I P U L A T U S. { *Lathyrus-latifolia.* }
 Fig. 2. Stipulate. } having stipule.
 Everlasting Pea.

MEMBRANACEUS.
 Membranaceous. { Fig. 2. cloathed with a Membrane.

B U L B I E R S U S. { *Lillium-bulbiferum:* } bearing at the Axillas
 Fig. 3. Bulbiferous. } of the Leaves small
 Bulb-bearing Lily. } Bulbs.

T R U N C U S.

The COMPOSITION.

E N O D I S. { *Scirpus-lacustris.* } without knots or
 Fig. 1. Without Joints. { *Bull-rush.* } joints.

S I M P L I C I S S I M U S. { *Mercurialis-perennis.* } with few or no
 Fig. 2. Very Simple. { *Dog's Mercury.* } Branches.

S I M P L E X. { *Stellaria-holocephala.* } that rises uniform and
 Fig. 3. Simple. { *Stichwort.* } regular to the Top.

I N T E G E R. { *Aristolochia-clematis.* } undivided.
 Fig. 4. Intire. { *Birthwort.* }

A R T I C U L A T U S. { *Cactus-tuna.* } jointed.
 Fig. 5. Articulated. { *Opuntia or Indian*
 Fig. }

T R U N C U S.

The C O M P O S I T I O N.

P R O L I F E R.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pinus-}sylvestris. \\ \text{Scotch Fir.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sending forth Branch-} \\ \text{es only from the Apex} \\ \text{of the Shoots.} \end{array} \right.$
Fig. 1. Proliferous.		
D I C H O T O M U S.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Viscum-}album. \\ \text{White Mistletoe.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{branching always by} \\ \text{two, like the Letter V.} \end{array} \right.$
Fig. 2. Branching doubly.		
B R A C H I A T U S.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Clusia-}flava. \\ \text{Yellow Clusia.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{branching opposite, the} \\ \text{upper Pair crossing the} \\ \text{next below.} \end{array} \right.$
Fig. 3. Brachiate.		
S U B R A M O S U S.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Saururus-}cernuus. \\ \text{Lizard's Tail.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{having few lateral} \\ \text{Branches.} \end{array} \right.$
Fig. 4. Subrameus.		
R A M O S U S.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cheiranthus-}incanus. \\ \text{Stock July Flower.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{having many lateral} \\ \text{Branches.} \end{array} \right.$
Fig. 5. Ramous.		
R A M O C I S S I M U S.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{As in most Trees.} \\ \text{Very Branchy.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{subdivided without} \\ \text{Order in all Direc-} \\ \text{tions.} \end{array} \right.$
Fig. 6. Very Branchy.		

T R U N C U S.

The COMPOSITION.

VIRGATUS.	Fig. 1. Virgated.	Blitum- <i>virgatum</i> . Strawberry-Blite.	with many slender Twigs.
PANICULATUS.			
	Fig. 2. Paniculated.	Avena- <i>fatua</i> . Wild Oats.	when the Branches are variously subdi- vided.
FASTIGATUS.	Fig. 3. Fastigated.	Androface- <i>septentrio-</i> <i>nalis</i> . Tooth-leaved Androface.	Branches arising from a Center to an equal Height.
PATENS.			
DIVARIGATUS.	Fig. 4. Patend.	Anethum- <i>fæniculum</i> Fennel or Finkle.	the Branches spreading
	Fig. 5. Divarigate.	Coffee- <i>arabica</i> . Coffee	the Branches forming an obtuse Angle from the Trunk.

R A M I.

The BRANCHES, are Part of the STEM.

A L T E R N A. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Aconitum-}Napelles. \\ \text{Wolf's Bane or Monks} \\ \text{Hood.} \end{array} \right\}$ coming out single, following in gradual Order.

D I S T I C H I. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Polypodium} \textit{aculeatum}. \\ \text{Prickly Polypodium.} \end{array} \right\}$ in two Rows opposite.

S P A R S I. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ruscus-} \textit{aculeatus}. \\ \text{Butchers-Broom.} \end{array} \right\}$ without any Order, irregular.

C O N F E R T I. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cupressus-} \textit{sempervirens} \\ \text{Cypress.} \end{array} \right\}$ crowded together.

O P P O S I T I. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Monarda-} \textit{fistulosa}. \\ \text{Oswego Tea.} \end{array} \right\}$

R A M L

VERTICILLATI.	<table> <tr> <td>Fig. 1.</td><td><i>Alisma-plantago.</i></td><td rowspan="2">Branches surrounding the Stem like the Ray of a Wheel, in a whorl</td></tr> <tr> <td>Verticillate.</td><td><i>Great Water-Plantain</i></td></tr> </table>	Fig. 1.	<i>Alisma-plantago.</i>	Branches surrounding the Stem like the Ray of a Wheel, in a whorl	Verticillate.	<i>Great Water-Plantain</i>
Fig. 1.	<i>Alisma-plantago.</i>	Branches surrounding the Stem like the Ray of a Wheel, in a whorl				
Verticillate.	<i>Great Water-Plantain</i>					
E R E C T I.	<table> <tr> <td>Fig. 2.</td><td><i>Populus-dilatata.</i></td><td rowspan="2">upright, perpendicular</td></tr> <tr> <td>Erect.</td><td><i>Lombard or Po Poplar.</i></td></tr> </table>	Fig. 2.	<i>Populus-dilatata.</i>	upright, perpendicular	Erect.	<i>Lombard or Po Poplar.</i>
Fig. 2.	<i>Populus-dilatata.</i>	upright, perpendicular				
Erect.	<i>Lombard or Po Poplar.</i>					
COARCTATI.	<table> <tr> <td>Fig. 3.</td><td><i>Viburuum-tinus.</i></td><td rowspan="2">close together.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Coarctate.</td><td><i>Laurus-tinus.</i></td></tr> </table>	Fig. 3.	<i>Viburuum-tinus.</i>	close together.	Coarctate.	<i>Laurus-tinus.</i>
Fig. 3.	<i>Viburuum-tinus.</i>	close together.				
Coarctate.	<i>Laurus-tinus.</i>					
DIVERGENTES.	<table> <tr> <td>Fig. 4.</td><td><i>Coffea-arabica.</i></td><td rowspan="2">the Branches growing from the Trunk at right Angles, like Rays from a Centre.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Divergent.</td><td><i>Arabian Coffee.</i></td></tr> </table>	Fig. 4.	<i>Coffea-arabica.</i>	the Branches growing from the Trunk at right Angles, like Rays from a Centre.	Divergent.	<i>Arabian Coffee.</i>
Fig. 4.	<i>Coffea-arabica.</i>	the Branches growing from the Trunk at right Angles, like Rays from a Centre.				
Divergent.	<i>Arabian Coffee.</i>					
D VARIGATI.	<table> <tr> <td>Fig. 5.</td><td><i>Quercus-robur</i></td><td rowspan="2">the Branches shooting from the Trunk, so as to make obtuse Angles.</td></tr> <tr> <td>D. varigate.</td><td><i>Oak.</i></td></tr> </table>	Fig. 5.	<i>Quercus-robur</i>	the Branches shooting from the Trunk, so as to make obtuse Angles.	D. varigate.	<i>Oak.</i>
Fig. 5.	<i>Quercus-robur</i>	the Branches shooting from the Trunk, so as to make obtuse Angles.				
D. varigate.	<i>Oak.</i>					

R A M I:

D E F L E X I. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Salix-}babalonica \\ \text{Weeping-Willow.} \end{array} \right.$ } bending downwards
 Fig. 1.
 Deflexed. } Archways.

R E F L E X I. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Clusia-}flava. \\ \text{Yellow Clusia.} \end{array} \right.$ } bending upwards to-
 Fig. 2.
 Reflex. } wards the Trunk.

RETROFLEXI. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rhamnus-}catbarticus. \\ \text{Buckthorn.} \end{array} \right.$ } bending back towards
 Fig. 3.
 Retroflex. } the Trunk.

F U L C R A T I. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ficus-}benghalensis. \\ \text{Bengal-Fig.} \end{array} \right.$ } shooting out Roots
 Fig. 4.
 Fulcate. } from the Branches as
 } Props or Supports.

Leaves, are to be considered in three Respects,
SIMPLE, COMPOUND, and DETERMINATE.

S I M P L E L E A V E S.

TAB. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

They are when a Partial (Footstalk) bears only a single Leaf, which differs in Respect to its Circumscription as,

ANGLES, MARGIN, SUPERFICIES APICES and SUBSTANCE.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, considers the Circumference without any Sinuses and Angles.

ANGLES, are the prominent Part of an horizontal Leaf.

S I N U S, Hollows or Cavities that divide the Disk of a Leaf into Parts: c. g. Fig. 3. 16. 47. 61. 27.

M A R G I N, is the extream Boundary of a Leaf or its Sides not including the Disk of the Leaf.

S U P E R F I C I E S, the supine (upper Disk) or the Prone (under Disk) of a Leaf.

A P E X, is the Extremity of a Leaf in which it terminates.

S U B S T A N C E, of a Leaf is to be considered according to the Condition of its Sides.

S I M P L E L E A V E S.

The Organs by which PLANTS are put in Motion.

A C E R O S U M.	<i>Pinus-Sylvestris.</i>	}
Fig. 1. Acerose.	<i>Scotch-Fir.</i>	
ACINACIFORME.	<i>Mesembryanthemum-acinaciforme.</i>	}
Fig. 2. Scimetar-shaped.	<i>Scimetar-shaped, Fig-Marigold.</i>	
A C U L E A T U M.	<i>Solanum-mammosum.</i>	prickly.
Fig. 3. Aculeated.	<i>Annual Barbadoes</i> <i>Nightshade.</i>	
ACUMINATUM.	<i>Ficus-Religiosus.</i>	terminating in a taper Point.
Fig. 4. Acuminated.	<i>Malabar-Fig.</i>	
A C U T U M.	<i>Fig. 4. 43. 51. 52. 53.</i>	terminating in an acute Angle.
A N C E P S.	<i>Sisyrinchium-Bermu-</i> <i>diana.</i>	Forming two opposite Angles lengthways, the Disk being convex.
ANGULATUS.	<i>Fig. 16. 20. 27.</i>	
Anngulated.		
B A R B A T U M.	<i>Mesembrianthemum-</i> <i>barbatum.</i>	A Tuft of strong Hairs terminating the Leaf.
Fig. 5. Bearded.	<i>Bearded Fig-Marigold.</i>	
B I F I D U M.	<i>Bauhinia scandens.</i>	divided by linear sinuses and straight Margins.
Fig. 7. Bifid.	<i>Climbing Mountain</i> <i>Ebony.</i>	
Trifidum, quadrifid, quinquifid, from the Number of Lobes.		
B U L L A T U M.	<i>Thea-viridis.</i>	when the Substance of the Leaf rises high a- bove the Veins, so as to appear like little Blisters (rugosum in a greater Degree.)
Fig. 8. Bullated.	<i>Green Tea.</i>	
C A N A L I C U L A T U M.	<i>Tradescantia virginica.</i>	Having a deep Chan- nel running from the Base to the Apex.
Fig. 9. Channelled.	<i>Virginian Spiderwort.</i>	
C A R I N A T U M.	<i>Aloe disticha.</i>	The inferior Disk or Back of the Leaf re- sembling the Keel of a Ship.
Fig. 10. Carinated.	<i>Distich Aloc.</i>	
C A R N O S U M.	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>	internally replete with a Pulp of fleshy Sub- stance.
Fig. 1. Carnous.	<i>Greater-Houseleek..</i>	

S I M P L E L E A V E S.

CARTILAGINEUM.	<i>Saxifraga-geum.</i>	the Margin strengthened by a cartilaginous Substance different from the Disk.
Fig. 12. Cartilaginous.	Pyramidal Saxifrage.	
CILIATUM.	Fig. 11. whose Margin is guarded by pure Ciliated. Bristles, like Eye-lashes.	
CIRRHOSUM.	<i>Gloriosa-superba.</i>	which terminates in a
Fig. 13. Cirrhose.	Superb Lily.	Cirrus or Tassel.
COLORATUM.	<i>Amaranthus-tricolor.</i>	when Leaves with
Fig. 14. Coloured.	Three-coloured Amaranth.	are generally green and of another Colour.
COMPRESSUM.	<i>Mesembryanthemum-diforme.</i>	when compressed on its marginal Sides and the Substance of the Leaf becomes greater in the Disk.
Fig. 15. Compressed.	Fig-Marigold with different Leaves.	
CONVEXUM.	<i>Geranium-peltatum.</i>	when the Margin forms a concave Arch with the Disk, (reverse of concave.)
Fig. 16. Convex.	Peltated Geranium.	
CONCAVUM.	<i>Martinia-perennis.</i>	rising from the Margin to the Disk.
Fig. 17. Concave.	Perennial Martinia.	
CORDATUM.	<i>Tamus communis.</i>	Shaped like a Heart, is ovate, hollowed at the Base and is desti- tute of Angles.
Fig. 18. Cordated.	Black Bryony.	
CORDATUM obverse.	<i>Oxalis acetosella.</i>	When a heart-shaped Leaf is fixed by the Apex instead of the Base to the Petiole (footstalk)
Fig. 19. .Obversely cordated.	Wood Sorrel.	
CORDATUM. sagittatum.	<i>Polygonum fagopyrum.</i>	
Fig. 20. Cordated and sagittate.	Buck Wheat.	

SIMPLE LEAVES.

CRENATUM.	<i>Betonica officinalis.</i>	The Margin is cut with small Teeth or Angles, inclining towards neither extremity.
Fig. 21. Crenated.	Wood-Betony.	
CRISPUM.	<i>Malva-crispa.</i>	Undulated from the Circumference of the Margin, being too long for the Disk. All those Leaves are monstrous.
Fig. 22, Crisped.	Curled Malva.	
CUCULATUM.	<i>Geraneum-cuculatum.</i>	Rolled up lengthways in Form of a Hood or Cowl.
Fig. 23. Cuculated.	African Tree Cranes-Bill.	
CUNEIFORME.	<i>Craffula-portulacoides.</i>	Whose length exceeds the breadth gradually narrowing towards the Base like a wedge.
Fig. 24. Cuneiform.	Purflain-leav'd Craffula.	
CUSPIDATUM.	Fig. 4. 43.	
CYLINDRACEUM.	<i>Mesembryanthemum-hispidum.</i>	A Cylinder or Roller.
Fig. 25. Cylindraceous.	Hispid Fig-Marigold.	
DÆDALEUM.	<i>Alstromeria pellegrina.</i>	Leaves whose Texture is remarkably beautiful, and exquisitely wrought.
Fig. 26. Dedaleous.	Beautiful Alstromeria, and <i>Saxifraga stolonifera</i>	
DELTOIDEUM.	<i>Mesembryanthemum deltoideum.</i>	Whose Angles are formed like the Greek Delta.
Fig. 27. Deltoid.	Delta-shaped Fig-Marigold, and Sea Purflain Tree.	
DENTATUM.	<i>Blitum virginicum.</i>	Having horizontal Points (Teeth) of the same consistence with the Leaves, at a little Distance from each other.
Fig. 28. Dentated.	Strawberry Blite.	
DEPRESSUM.	<i>Mesembryanthemum difforme.</i>	When in the Disk is depressed, and the Sides rising higher than the Disk.
Fig. 29. Depressed.	Fig-Marigold with deform'd Leaves.	
DOLABRIFORME	<i>Mesembryanthemum dolabrine.</i>	Compressed, subrotund, obtuse; on the under Side roundish; (resembling an Axe or Hatchet.)
Fig. 30. Dolabriform.	Hatchet-shaped, Fig-Marigold.	

S I M P L E L E A V E S.

ECHINATUM.	Fig. 31. Echinated.	<i>Ilex echinatum.</i> Hedge-hog Holly.	Beset all over with Aculi or Prickles, like an Hedge-hog.
ELLIPTICUM.	Fig. 59. Elliptic.	Whose longitudinal Diameter fur- passes the Transverse, and narrow at both Extremities.	
EMARGINATUM	Fig. 24. 32. 33. Emarginated.	When the Apex termi- nates in a Notch.	
EMARGINATUM	Fig. 32. Acutely emarginated.	<i>Pinus picea.</i> Silver Fir.	
EMARGINATUM	Fig. 33. Obtusely emarginated.	<i>Hermannia alnifolia.</i> Alder-leaved Hermannia.	
EMARGINATUM	Fig. 34. Allround emarginated.	<i>Hydrocodile vulgaris.</i> Water Navel-wort.	When notched all round.
ENSIFORME.	Fig. 35. Ensiform.	<i>Aletris uvaria.</i>	Like a two-edged Sword, gradually ta- pering to the Point.
EROSUM.	Fig. 36. Erose.	<i>Salvia Æthiopis.</i> Shrubby Africian Sage.	When a sinuated Leaf has its Margin broken by smaller Sinuses, as if gnawed.
FISSUM.	Cloven or cleft.	Fig. 32. 7. Divided at the Apex, its Sinus be- ing linear and the Margin straight.	
BIFIDUM.	Bifid	Fig. 21. 7. Trifid, quadrifid, quinquefifid, mul- tifid, according to its Numbers.	
GIBBUM.	Fig. 37. Gibbous.	<i>Cacalia ficoides.</i>	When by Means of the intermediate Pulp both Surfaces are ren- dered convex.
GLABRUM.	Fig. 38. Smooth.	<i>Citrus aurantium.</i> Orange.	When the Surface is smooth without any Uneveness.
HASTATUM.	Fig. 39. Hastate.	<i>Cacalia suaveolens.</i> American Cacalia.	Triangular, the lateral base hollowed, the Angles spreading : re- sembling an Halberd.

S I M P L E L E A V E S.

HIRSUTUM.	<i>Alcea rosea.</i>	Rough and hairy in the Disk.
Fig. 40. Hirsute.	<i>Holly hog.</i>	
HISPITUM.	Covered irregularly with fragil Bristles on the Disk.	Where the Margin is intire, without any Crenes or Notches.
Hispit.		
INTEGRUM.	Fig. 38. 41. 51. 55.	When the Superficies is smooth without any Uneveness.
Integer or Intire.		
ÆV I S.	<i>Orchis latifolia.</i> Broad-leaved Orchis.	Whose Margin is variously cut with irregular Segments: (as if rent or torn)
Fig. 41. Smooth.		
LACERATUM.	<i>Senecio hierachifolia.</i> American Groundsel.	Is oblong, but gradually tapering towards the Extremity, and terminating in a Point.
Fig. 42, Lacerated.		
LANATUM.	Fig. 36. Covered as with a Spider's Webb.	Divided first into Laciniae and those again irregularly cut into smaller Segments.
Lanated.		
LANCEOLATUM.	<i>Apocynum-cannabini- num.</i> Dogs-bane.	The lateral Margins parallel, narrowing a little towards the Apex.
Fig. 43. Lanceolated.		
LACINATUM.	<i>Delphinium elatum.</i> Bee Larkspur.	The Superficies slightly streaked longitudinally with parallel Lines, not impressing the Surface
Fig. 44. Lacinated.		
LINEARE.	<i>Amaryllis belladonna.</i> Belladonna.	Is linear and carnous, obtuse on the under Side convex; sometimes the Margin is cartilaginous: (<i>Tongue-shaped.</i>)
Fig. 45. Linear.		
LINEATUM.	Fig. 13.	Is divided to the Middle into distant Parts, having their Margins convex.
Lineated.		
LINGUIFORME.	<i>Aloe disticha.</i> Distich Aloe.	Bilobum, trilobum, quadrilobum, quinquelobum, 2. 3. 4. 5. lobum, from its Numbers of Lobes.
Fig. 46. Linguiform.		
LOBATUM.	<i>Acer campestris.</i> Common Maple.	Subrotund hollowed, at the Base like a Crescent. (<i>Moon-shaped.</i>)
Fig. 47. Lobated.		
LUNULATUM.	<i>Pattiflora Muricaja.</i> Passion-flower of Domingo.	G
Fig. 48. Lunated.		

S I M P L E L E A V E S.

L U C I D U M.	<i>Laurus nobilis.</i>	Bright, shining, glossy;
Fig. 49. Lucid.	Common Bay.	(reflecting Light.)
MACULATUM.	Marked with Spots of a different	
Maculated.	Fig. 41. Colour, but smooth and even with	
	the Surface of the Leaf.	
L Y R A T U M.	<i>Erysimum Barbatum.</i>	Divided transversely
Fig. 50. Lyrate.	Hedge Mustard.	into Laciniae, the upper Ones being larger, and the inferior distant from each other.
		(Lyre-shaped.)
MEMBRANACEUM.	<i>Canna Indica.</i>	Having no distinguishable Pulp between the
Fig. 51. Membranaceous.	Indian Reed.	two Surfaces.
M U C R O N A T U M.	Fig. 52-53. Terminating in a sharp Point.	
Mucronated.		
M U C R O N A T U M.	<i>Statice tatarica.</i>	
acutum.	Tartarian Thrift.	
Fig. 52. Acutely mucronated.		
M U C R O N A T U M.	<i>Afuarum Canadense.</i>	
obtusum.	Canadian Asarebecca.	
Fig. 53. Obtusely mucronated.		
M U L T I P A R T I T U M.	<i>Aconitum napel'us.</i>	When a Leaf is divided
Fig. 54. Multipartite.	Wolfs-bane or Monks-hood.	into many Segments.
N E R V O S U M.	<i>Alisma plantago.</i>	The Nerves extending
Fig. 55. Nervous.	Great Water-Plantain.	from the Base to the Apex.
N I T I D U M.	Fig. 41. 49. 38.	
O B L O N G U M.	<i>Euphorbia latbroides.</i>	Whose longitudinal
Fig. 56. Oblong.	Burning thorny Plant or Spurg.	Diameter is several Times longer than the Transverse, both Extremities being rounded, but narrower than the Segments of a Circle.
O B T U S U M.	<i>Piper obtusifolia.</i>	Which terminates at the Apex, rounded in a Manner less than a Circle.
Fig. 57. Obtuse.	Pepper with obtuse Leaves.	
OR B I C U L A T U M.	<i>Tropaeolum minus.</i>	Forming a Circle.
Fig. 58. Oribicular.	Indian Cress.	

S I M P L E L E A V E S.

O V A L E.	Fig. 59. Oval.	<i>Mamea Americana.</i> <i>Mame.</i>	Whose longitudinal Diameter surpasses the Transverse, and is narrow at both Extremities
O V A T U M.	Fig. 60. Ovate.	<i>Cassine Maurocenia.</i> <i>South-Sea Tea.</i>	Whose longitudinal Diameter is longer than the Transverse, and the Segment of the Base circumscribing a Circle; the Apex of the same Form, but narrower.
O V A L E oblongum.	Oblong oval.	Fig. 49.	Its longitudinal Diameter is greater than the Oval.
O V A T U M. obversum.	Fig. 61. Obverse, Ovate.	<i>Samolus valerandi.</i> <i>Round-leaved Water Pimpernel.</i>	Whose Base is narrow, an ovate Leaf inverted.
P A L M A T U M.	Fig. 62. Palmated.	<i>Passiflora cærulea</i> Common Passion- Flower.	A Leaf with several Divisions divided almost to the Base.
P A N D U R A T U M. vel. Panduriforme.	Fig. 63. Panduriform.	<i>Rumex pulcher.</i> Fiddle Dock.	Is oblong, broad below, narrowed at the Sides. (Formed like a Spanish Guittar.)
P A P I L O S U M.	Fig. 64. Papilose.	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.</i> Diamond Ficoidea.	Whose Surface is covered with Dots or little Bladders,
P A P U L O S U M.	Fig. 65. Papulose	<i>Echium.</i>	
P O R A B O L I C U M.	Fig. 66. Porabolic.	<i>Marubium pseudo-dictamnus</i> Bastard Marubium.	Whose longitudinal Diameter exceeds the Transverse, and growing narrower from the Base upwards, is (nearly ovate.)

S I M P L E L E A V E S,

P A R T I T U M.	Partite.	Bipartite, tripartite, quadripartite, quinquepartite, multipartite; from its Numbers.	Fig. 44. 45.
P E N T A N G U L A R E.	Fig. 67. Pentangular.	Geranium <i>peltatum</i> . Peltated Cranes-Bill	With five prominent Angles surrounding the Disk.
P E R T U M.	Fig. 68. Perforated.	Draconticum <i>pertusum</i> . Perforated Dracontium.	As if Holes were cut through the Disk.
P I L O S U M.	Fig. 69. Pilosus.	Hierachium- <i>pilosella</i> . Common creeping Mouses-Ear.	Covered with distinct long Hairs.
P I N A T I F I D U M.	Fig. 70. Pinatisified.	Centaurea- <i>calcitrapa</i> . Pinatified Star-Thistle.	Is traversely divided into long horizontal transverse Laciniae.
P L A N U M.	Fig. 71. Plaine.	Ruscus <i>androgynus</i> . Broad leafed Ruscus.	Plain, flat, neither convex nor concave.
P L I C A T U M.	Fig. 72. Plicated.	Veratrum <i>album</i> . White Hellebore.	When plaited like a Fan.
P R Ä M O R S U M.	Fig. 73. Præmortæ.	Chamerops <i>miliis</i> .	obtuse as if bitten off at the Apex.
P U L V E R A T U M.	Fig. 74. Pulverated.	Auricula <i>Pulverata</i> . Powdered Auricula.	Covered with a farina or mealy Dust.
P U N C T A T U M.	Fig. 75. Punctated.	Hypericum <i>perforatum</i> . St. John's-Wort.	Besprinkled with hollow Dots or Points.
Q U A D R A N G U L A R I S.	Fig. 76. Quadrangular.	Equisetum <i>campestris</i> . Corn Horse-Tail.	With four prominent Angles.
Q U I N Q U A N G U L A R I S.	Quinquangular. or Pentangular.	Fig. 67.	
Q U I N Q U F L O B A T U M.	Fig. 77. Quinquelobus	Acer <i>Pseudoplatanus</i> . Sycamore Tree.	Having five Angles.

S I M P L E L E A V E S.

R E C T U M.	<i>Sarracenia Flava.</i>	Straight, Stiff and Erect.
Fig. 78. Straight.	<i>Yellow Side-Saddle Flower.</i>	
R E N I F O R M E.	<i>Asarum Europaeum.</i>	Subrotund, hollowed at the Base, without Angles (resembling a Kidney.)
Fig. 79. Reniform.	<i>Asarabacca.</i>	
R E P A N D U M.	<i>Tropeolum minus</i>	Having a serpentine Margin without any Angles.
Fig. 80. Repanded.	<i>Indian Cress.</i>	
R E T U S U M.	<i>Clusia flava.</i>	Terminating in an obtuse Sinus.
Fig. 81. Retuse.	<i>Yellow clusia.</i>	
R H O M B O I D E U M.	<i>Sida Rhomboideum.</i>	Quadrangular, of which the two lateral Angles are least.
Fig. 82. Rhomboid.	Smaller upright Mal- low.	
R U G O S U M.	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	From Contraction of the Veins the Substance of the Leaf rises above the Veins, (less than Bullatum.)
Fig. 83. Rugose.	Common Sage.	
R U N C I N A T U M.	<i>Leontodon taraxacum.</i>	Doubly and unequally serrated, and the Angles pointing contrary to the Serratures.
Fig. 84. Runcinated.	Dandelion.	
S A G I T T A T U M.	<i>Sagittaria sagitti folia.</i>	Triangular, hollowed at the Base, furnished with Angles.
Fig. 85. Sagittated	Arrow Head.	
S C A B R U M.	<i>Humulus lupulus.</i>	Beset with little Tubercles on the Disk, which are rough.
Fig. 86. Scaber.	Hops.	
S E R R A T U M. <i>acutum.</i>	<i>Mercurialis perennis.</i>	Whose Margin is notched with imbricated Angles and whose shortest Side is next the Apex.
Fig. 87. Acutely ferrated.	Dogs Mercury.	
S E R R A T U M. <i>obtusum.</i>	<i>Ballota nigra.</i>	Its Angles obtuse.
Fig. 88. Obtusely ferrated.	Stinking Horehound.	

S I M P L E L E A V E S,

S E R R A T U M. <i>duplicato.</i>	{ <i>Rubus fruticosus.</i> Bramble.	When the greater Ser- ratures are serrated again with smaller Teeth.
Fig. 89. Duply Serrated.		
S E R R A T U M. <i>retrofum.</i>	{ Fig. 84. Serrated backward.	
S E R I C E U M. Fig. 90. Silky.		
S E T A C E U M Fig. 91. Setaceous.	{ <i>Protea argentea.</i> Silver Tree.	The Surface remark- ably soft, covered with silky Hairs or Down.
S I N U A T U M. Fig. 92. Sinuated.		
S P A T U L A T U M. Fig. 93. Spatulated.	{ <i>Asparagus officinalis.</i> Asparagus.	Shaped like Bristles.
S T R I G O S U M. Strigose.		
S T R I A T U M. Fig. 94. Striated.	{ <i>Quercus robur.</i> Common Oak.	Whose lateral Sinuses are much dilated.
S P A T U L A T U M. Fig. 93. Spatulated.		
S T R I G O S U M. Strigose.	{ Fig. 25. i. e. Hispidum.	
S T R I A T U M. Fig. 94. Striated.	{ <i>Scirpus maritimus.</i> Round-rooted Bastard Cyperus.	On its Surface with channelled Streaks or Grooves, running lengthways parallel.
S P I N O S U M. Fig. 95. Spinus.		
S Q U A N O S U M. Fig. 96. Squamis or Scaly,	{ <i>Acanthus spinosus.</i> Prickly Bears-breadth.	Running out into hard or rigid Spines or stinging Prickles.
S T R I C T U M. Straight.		

S I M P L E L E A V E S.

SUBROTUNDUM.	Fig. 97. Subrotund.	{ <i>Rhus cotinus.</i>	} Nearly circular in the Circumference
SUBULATUM.			
	Fig. 98. Subulate	{ <i>Mesembryanthemum bicolor.</i>	} Gradually tapering towards the Apex, shaped like an Awl.
S U L C A T U M.	Fig. 99. Sulcated.	{ <i>Digitalis feruginea.</i>	} Which is longitudinally channelled with numerous Angles, and many interjected Sinuses.
T E R E S.	Round.	{ Fig. 103. 25.	
TOMENTOSUM.			
	Fig. 100. Tomentose.	{ <i>Verbascum thapsis.</i>	} Covered with a whitish Down, whose Hairs are interwoven and parallel, distinguishable.
		{ <i>Great White Mullein.</i>	
TRIANGULARE.	Fig. 101. Triangular.	{ <i>Atriplex halimus.</i>	} With three prominent Angles round the Disk.
TRIGONUM vel.	Fig. 102. Triquater. Three-sided.	{ <i>Butomus umbellatus.</i>	} Whose three Sides are equal in an awl-shaped Leaf.
TRILOBATUM.	Fig. 103. Trilobus.	{ <i>Laurus saxifraga.</i>	} Is divided to the Middle into three distant Parts with the Margin convex.
TRUNCATUM.	Fig. 104. Truncated.	{ <i>Liriodendron Tulipe- fera.</i>	} Having the Apex truncated (as if cut off.)
TUBULOSUM.	Fig. 105. Tubulous.	{ <i>Allium cepa.</i>	} When cut transversely is hollow within.

S I M P L E L E A V E S.

VENOSUM.	Fg. 106. Veinos.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Tamus <i>communis</i>.</td><td rowspan="2">When Veins branch and meet over the Leaf and are plain to the naked Eye.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Black Bryony.</td></tr> </table>	Tamus <i>communis</i> .	When Veins branch and meet over the Leaf and are plain to the naked Eye.	Black Bryony.
Tamus <i>communis</i> .	When Veins branch and meet over the Leaf and are plain to the naked Eye.				
Black Bryony.					
VISCIDUM.	Fig. 107. <i>Viscid</i> Viscosum.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Senecio <i>viscosus</i>.</td><td rowspan="2">When the Surface of the Leaf is clammy or viscid.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cotton or stinking Groundsel.</td></tr> </table>	Senecio <i>viscosus</i> .	When the Surface of the Leaf is clammy or viscid.	Cotton or stinking Groundsel.
Senecio <i>viscosus</i> .	When the Surface of the Leaf is clammy or viscid.				
Cotton or stinking Groundsel.					
UMBILICATUM.	Umbilicated.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Fig. 16. 80.</td><td rowspan="2">When at the Insertion of the Peduncle of a Leaf, forming in the middle a Cavity like a Naval.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td></tr> </table>	Fig. 16. 80.	When at the Insertion of the Peduncle of a Leaf, forming in the middle a Cavity like a Naval.	
Fig. 16. 80.	When at the Insertion of the Peduncle of a Leaf, forming in the middle a Cavity like a Naval.				
UNCTUOSUM.	Clammy or Unctuous.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Fig. 107.</td><td rowspan="2">Furnished with fragile Stimuli that are stinging or burning.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td></tr> </table>	Fig. 107.	Furnished with fragile Stimuli that are stinging or burning.	
Fig. 107.	Furnished with fragile Stimuli that are stinging or burning.				
URENS.	Fig. 108. Stinging.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Urtica <i>dioica</i>.</td><td rowspan="2">Is when the Disk of a Leaf rises and falls convexly (or Waving) towards the Margin.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Common Nettle.</td></tr> </table>	Urtica <i>dioica</i> .	Is when the Disk of a Leaf rises and falls convexly (or Waving) towards the Margin.	Common Nettle.
Urtica <i>dioica</i> .	Is when the Disk of a Leaf rises and falls convexly (or Waving) towards the Margin.				
Common Nettle.					
UNDULATUM.	Fig. 109. Undulated.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Aletris <i>capensis</i>.</td><td rowspan="2">Narrowing at the End and swelling out in the Middle, hollow within.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td></tr> </table>	Aletris <i>capensis</i> .	Narrowing at the End and swelling out in the Middle, hollow within.	
Aletris <i>capensis</i> .	Narrowing at the End and swelling out in the Middle, hollow within.				
VENTRICOSUM.	Fig. 110. Ventricose.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Sarracenia <i>purpurea</i>.</td><td rowspan="2">Narrowing at the End and swelling out in the Middle, hollow within.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Purple Side-Saddle Flower.</td></tr> </table>	Sarracenia <i>purpurea</i> .	Narrowing at the End and swelling out in the Middle, hollow within.	Purple Side-Saddle Flower.
Sarracenia <i>purpurea</i> .	Narrowing at the End and swelling out in the Middle, hollow within.				
Purple Side-Saddle Flower.					

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

Their Character is not to be taken from their own proper Structure, but from a Cause foreign thereto; and is to be taken from their *Place*, *Situation*, *Insertion* and *Direction*.

The *Place*, is the Part where it is fastened to the Plant.
 The *Situation*, is the disposition of the Leaves on the Stem.
 The *Insertion*, Leaves are generally inserted at their Base.
 The *Direction*, Leaves are generally inserted at their Base.

A P P R E S S U M. *Thlaspi campylidis.* } The Disk of Leaves
 Fig. 111. Appressed. } pressing towards the
 Mithridate Mustard. } Stem.

A D V E R S U M. *Amomum zingiber.* } Turning towards the
 Fig. 112. Adversed. } South (not towards
 Ginger. } the Sky.)

A L T E R N A. *Kiggelaria Africana.* } Contrary to opposite
 Fig. 113. Alternate. } (p.)

A M P L E X I C A U L E. *Veratrum Album.* } The Base intirely sur-
 Fig. 114. Amplexicaul. } rounding the Stem
 White Hellebor. } transversely.

A P R O X I M A T A. *Taxus baccifera.* } Many Leaves occupy
 Fig. 115. Aproximate. } the Branch, so as to
 Berry-bearing Yew. } leave scarcely any
 Space between them.

A R T I C U L A T U M. *Equisetum arvense.* } When one Leaf grows
 Fig. 116. Articulated. } out of another.

A X I L L A R E. *Parthenium integrifolia.* } Growing out of the
 Fig. 117. Axillary. } Angles formed by the
 Parthenium with intire } Branches of the Stem
 Leaves. } (R.)

B I F A R I A M. *Pinus Picea.* } The Leaves diverging
 Fig. 118. Bifarious. } (or pointing two
 Silver Fir. } ways.)

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

B I N A.	<i>Pinus Sylvestris.</i>	Growing in Pairs from the same Point.
Fig. 119. Two.	<i>Scotch Fir.</i>	
C A U L I N A.	Fig. 117. (C.)	Growing immediately on the Stem.
C O M A.	<i>Fritalaria imperialis</i>	Is composed of a Number of Leaves close together, and terminating the Stem.
Fig. 120. A Tuft.	<i>Crown imperial.</i>	
CONFERTUM.	Fig. 115. i. e. Aproximata.	
Connat.		
CONNATUM.	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus.</i>	When two opposite Leaves unite, so as to have the Appearance of one Leaf.
Fig. 121. Connate.	<i>Laciniated Teasel.</i>	
DECURRENS.	<i>Campanula decurrentis.</i>	The Base of a Seffil Leaf extending down, wards along the Stem below the proper Termination of the Leaf.
Fig. 122. Decurrent.	<i>Peach-leaved Campanula.</i>	
DECUSSATUM.	<i>Melittis melissifolium.</i>	Growing in Pairs opposite, each Pair being alternately on opposite Sides of the Stem.
Fig. 123. Decussate.	<i>Oswego Tea.</i>	
DEMERSUM.	<i>Hottonia palustris.</i>	When sunk below the Surface of the Water
Fig. 124. Demersed.	<i>Water Vio f</i>	

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

DEPENDENS.	<i>Hedysarum motanum.</i>	Pointing directly to the Ground.
Fig. 125. Dependent.	Moving Hedysarum.	
DISTICHUM.	<i>Cupressus disticha.</i>	Growing in two Rows or Lines, down from the Basis to the Apex of the Stem or Branches.
Fig. 126. Distich.	Deciduous Cypress.	
RECTUM.	<i>Chrysanthemum serotinum.</i>	Forming a most acute Angle with the Stem.
Fig. 127. Erect	Corn Marigold with Spear-shaped Leaves.	
FRONS.	<i>Polypodium marginale.</i>	A Species of Trunk, composed of a Branch and a Leaf blended together, and frequently united with the Fructification.
Fig. 128. Frons.	Fern Polypodium.	
FASCICULATUM	<i>Pinus larix.</i>	Many Leaves growing in Bunches out of the same Point.
Fig. 129. Fasciculated.	Larch Tree.	
FLORALE.	<i>Theobroma augusti-folia.</i>	Which immediately is inserted where the Flower rises.
Fig. 130. Floral.	Largeleaved Theobroma.	
GEMINA.	Fig. 119. (<i>Bina.</i>)	
Twins or Two.		
HORIZONTALE.	Fig. 122, 123	
Horizontal.		
IMBRICATA.	<i>Cupressus sempervirens.</i>	Growing together erect, and mutually covering each other, like Tiles.
Fig. 131. Imbricated.	Common Cypress Tree.	
INFLEXUM.	<i>Mesembryanthemum calamiforme.</i>	Bending inwards the Stem.
Fig. 132. Inflex.	Calamiform Fig Marigold.	
NATANS.	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Swimming on the Surface of the Water.
Fig. 133. Natant.	Broad-leaved Pond-weed.	

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

O B L I Q U U M. { *Fritilaria persica.* } The Apex of the Leaf
 Fig. 134. { *Chesquered Tulip.* } points to the Horizon,
 Oblique. } and at the Basis upwards.

O P P O S I T A. { Fig. 123. Growing by Pairs, opposite each
 Opposite. } other.

P A T E N S. { *Nerium oleander.* } Forming an acute An-
 Fig. 135. { *Rose Bay.* } gle with the Stem.
 Patent.

PATENTISSIMUS { Fig. 123.
 Spreading wide.

PERFOLIATUM. { *Eupatorium persolia-tum.* } The Basis of the Leaf
 Fig. 136. { *New England Hemp* } intirely surrounding
 Perfoliated. { *Agrimony.* } the Stem obliquely.

PELTATUM. { *Tropaeolum minus.* } The Petiole being in-
 Fig. 137. { *Indian Cres.* } serted into the Disk of
 Peltated. } the Leaf, and not into its Base, or Margin.

PETIOLATUM. { Fig. 125. 133 } Growing on a Footstalk at the
 Petiolated. } Margin or Base.

PIXIDATUM. { Fig. 116. When one Leaf is, as let into ano-
 Pixidate or { ther.
 Box-like.

PROCUMBENS. { *Leontodon taraxacum.* } Lying horizontally on
 Fig. 138. { *Dandelion.* } the Ground.
 Procumbent.

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

QUATERNIA.	<i>Cucubalus stellatus.</i> Fig. 139. Quatern.	<i>Virginian Clove Lych-</i> <i>nis.</i>	Are a Species of stellated Leaves.
QUINNA.	<i>Pinus strobilus.</i> Fig. 140. Five.	<i>Weymouth Pine.</i>	Five Leaves growing from the same point.
RADICALE.	Radical.	Fig. 138. Rising immediately from the Root.	
RADICANS.	Fig. 141. Radicant.	<i>Asplenium rhizophyl-</i> <i>lum.</i>	Bending to the Earth and strikes Root.
RAMEUM.	Ramous.	Fig. 117. (R.) and Fig. 146.	Growing on the Branches.
RECLINATUS.	Fig. 142. Reclining.	<i>Blitum virgatum.</i> Strwberry Blite.	Bending downwards, so that the Apex of the Leaf is lower than the Base.
REFLEXUM.	Reflexed.	Fig. 142.	
RESUPINATUM.	Fig. 143. Resupinate.	<i>Alstræmeria pelegrina.</i>	The Disk of the upper Side of the Leaf faces the Earth, and lower or under Disk faces the Sky.
REVOLUTUM	Fig. 144. Révolute	<i>Dianthus barbatus.</i> Sweet William	Rolled back downwards.
SEMINALE.	Fig. 145. Seminal.	<i>Raphanus.</i> Raddish.	Which before was the Cotyledon and appears first from out of the Ground.
SEMIAMPLEXICAULE	Semiamplexicaul.	Fig. 112. Surrounding the Stem halfway.	
SESSILE.	Seſſil.	Fig. 143. 146.	Growing immediately on the Stem without any Petiole or <i>Footſtalk</i> .

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

S P A R S U M.	Fig. 146. Sparsed.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Polygala } \textit{myrtifolia}. \\ \text{Myrtle-leaved Poly-} \\ \text{gala} \end{array} \right\}$	When Leaves are nu- merous on the Plant, but not in a regular form.
S E N A.	Six.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rubia } \textit{tinctorum} \\ \text{Madder.} \end{array} \right\}$	Are Species of the stel- lated Leaves.
T E R N A.	Three	Fig. 135.	
T R I N A.	Fig. 147. Three.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pinus } \textit{taeda}. \\ \text{Marsh American Pine.} \end{array} \right\}$	Three Leaves growing out of the same Point.
V A G I N A N S.	Fig. 148. Vaginant.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Canna Indica.} \\ \text{Indian Reed.} \end{array} \right\}$	The Base of the Leaf forms a Sheath that infolds the Stem.
VERTICALE.	Vertical.	Fig. 127. 78. Erectum.	
VERTICILLATUM.	Fig. 149. Verticillated.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rubia } \textit{Tinctorum}. \\ \text{Dyers Madder.} \end{array} \right\}$	Surrounding the Stem like the Spokes of a Wheel. (a Whorle.)

COMPOUND LEAVES.

Compound Leaves Signify when there are more than one Leaf upon a Petiole or Footstalk; and they are to be considered as to *Structure* and *Degree*.

The *Structure* regards the Insertion of the Folioles.

The *Degree* regards the Subdivision of the common *Petiole*.

ARTICULATUM. { *Equisetum arvense*. } When one Leaf grows out of the Apex of another.
Fig. 150. Articulated. { *Corn Horse-tail*. }

BIGEMINATUM. { *Mimosa-unguis cati*. } A dichotomous or for-
Fig. 151. Bigeminated. { } ked Petiolus, having two Leaves on the Apex of each Divi-
sion.

BINATUM. { *Gipsophylla fabago*. } Is one of the digitated Leaves with two Folioles only.
Fig. 152. Binated. { }

BI-PINNATUM-
ABRUPTUM. { *Guilandina ponticella*. } When the Petiolus is pinnated by lateral pinnated Wings, end-
Fig. 153. Bi-pinnated-abrupt. { } ing without a terminat-
ing Foliole.

BI-PINNATUM-
CUM IMPARE. { *Guilandina divica*. } Is when the Wings terminate with an odd Foliole.
Fig. 154. Bi-pinnated with an odd Foliole. { *Canada Nicker-Tree*. }

BITERNATUM. { Fig. 157.
Biternated. }

COMPOSITUM { *Ranunculus-bulbosus*. } When a simple Petiole
Fig. 156. Composite. { *Crow-foot or Butter- cup*. } bears more than one Leaf upon it.

COMPOUND LEAVES.

CONJUGATUM.	<i>Lathyrus latifolia.</i>	Is when two Folioles are on each Petiolus, but not more.
Fig. 157. Conjugated.	<i>Everlasting Pea.</i>	
DECOMPOSITUM.	<i>Ruta graveolens.</i>	When a Petiolus once divided connects many Folioles on it.
Fig. 158. Decomposite.	<i>Rue.</i>	
DEFORME.	<i>Paeonia officinalis.</i>	When Folioles of different Figures are on the same Plant.
Fig. 159. Deformed.	<i>Piony of the Shops.</i>	
DIGITATUM.	<i>Vitis agnus-castus.</i>	When more than one Leaf is connected at the Extremity of one Petiole.
Fig. 160. Digitated.	<i>Chaste-Tree.</i>	
GEMINATUM.	<i>Pinus Sylvestris.</i>	When two Leaves grow out of the same Point.
Fig. 161. Geminated.	<i>Scotch Fir.</i>	
JUGATUM.	Jugated, is according to the Number of Judges, i. e. trijugated, Fig. 162. <i>Cassia-tora</i> ; quadrijugated, <i>Cassia foliata</i> ; Fig. 163, quinquejugata, <i>sexi-juga</i> , <i>Cassia-biflora</i> ; twelve Times jugated, <i>Cassia-javanica</i> . Fig. 164.	
Jugated.		

COMPOUND LEAVES.

P E D A T U M.	<i>Arum dracunculus..</i>	When a bifid Petiolus connects Folioles on its interior Sides only.
Fig. 165. Pedated.	Common Dragon.	
PINNATUM <i>abruptum.</i> vel. ABRUPTUM- <i>pin-</i> <i>natum.</i>	When a simple Petiolus on its lateral Sides bears many Folioles (<i>without a terminating Foliolum or Cirrus.</i>)	Is a pinnated Leaf, terminating with a Foliole.
Fig. 166. Pinnated-abrupt, or Abruptly-pinnated.		
PINNATUM <i>cum impare.</i>	<i>Sorbus acuparia.</i>	Is a pinnated Leaf, with the Folioles alternate.
Fig. 167. Pinnated, terminating with a Foliole.	<i>Quicken Tree</i>	
PINNATUM <i>alternatum.</i>	<i>Amorpha Indigofera.</i>	Is a pinnated Leaf, with alternate smaller Folioles.
Fig. 168. Pinnated-alternately.	<i>Indigo.</i>	
PINNATUM <i>interruptum.</i>	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria.</i>	Is a pinnated Leaf, terminating in a Cirrus.
Fig. 169. Pinnated abruptly.	<i>Agrimony.</i>	
PINNATUM <i>cirrhosum.</i>	<i>Pisum sativum.</i>	A pinnated Leaf, whose common Petiole is articulated.
Fig. 170. Pinnated with a Cirr- hus.	<i>Garden Pea.</i>	
PINNATUM <i>articulatum</i>	<i>Fagara tragoides.</i>	When the Base of the Folioles are continued on the Sides of the Petiolus of a pinnated Leaf.
Fig. 171. Pinnated articulately.		
PINNATUM <i>decurvata.</i>	<i>Melianthus major.</i>	Fig. 153. 154. Bipinnatum.
Fig. 172. Pinnated-decurvately.	<i>Honey Flower.</i>	
PINNATO <i>pinnatum, vel.</i> Duplicato-pinnatum.	When a Petiolus of a bipinnated Leaf support many bipinnated Wings.	
Doubly or twice pin- nated.		
PINNATO- <i>triplicatum.</i> vel triplicato-pinnatum.	Fig. 173.	
Triple, or thrice pin- nated.		

COMPOUND LEAVES.

QUINATUM.  Fig. 174. Quinate. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rubus} \text{ } \textit{fruticosus}. \\ \text{Bramble or Black-ber-} \\ \text{ry.} \end{array} \right\}$ Digitated, having five Leaves

SUPRA-decompositum.  Fig. 175. Supra-decomposite. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fumaria} \text{ } \textit{lutea}. \\ \text{Yellow Fumatory.} \end{array} \right\}$ When many little Leaves are united on a many-times-divided Petiolus-

TERNATUM-petiolatum.  Fig. 176. Ternated, with a Petiole. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cytisus} \text{ } \textit{cajan} \\ \text{Pigeon-pea.} \end{array} \right\}$ Is digitated with three Folioles on the Petiolus.

TERNATUM-seffile.  Fig. 177. Ternated-Sessile. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rhus} \text{ } \textit{lucidum}. \\ \text{African Sumach.} \end{array} \right\}$ Three sessile Folioles.

TERNATO-duplicatum, vel Duplicato-ternatum, vel Fig. 178. Biternatum. Doubly or twice ternated. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Epimedium} \text{ } \textit{alpinum}. \\ \text{Barren-wort.} \end{array} \right\}$ When three Folioles are on a Petiole, and each Petiole is ternated.

TRITERNATUM, vel Triplicato-ternatum.  Fig. 179. Three Timesternated. Or Triply ternated. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Aralia} \text{ } \textit{nudicaulis} \\ \text{Berry-bearing Angelica, with a naked} \\ \text{Stalk.} \end{array} \right\}$ When a Petiole bears three Folioles, and each of the Folioles is ternate.

P E T I O L U S.

Their FIGURE

L I N E A R E S.	<i>Citrus media</i>	Every where the same Breadth.
Fig. 1. Linear.	Lemon.	
A L A T U S.	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	Spread out at the Sides
Fig. 2. Winged.	Orange.	
C L A V A T U S.	<i>Trapa notans.</i>	Thickened toward the Point.
Fig. 3 Clubb shaped.		
M E M B R A N A C E U S.	<i>Anethum fœniculum.</i>	Flat, Thin, and generally pellucit.
Fig. 4. Membranaceus.	Fennel.	
T E R E S.	<i>Menispermum cana-</i>	Round like a Cylinder.
Fig. 5. Round.	<i>dense.</i> Canadian Moonseed.	
S E M I T E R E S.	<i>Viola odorata</i>	
Fig. 6. Halfround.	Violet	
T R I Q U E T E R.	<i>Butomus luteus.</i>	
Fig. 7. Three-cornered.	Yellow Flowering Ruth	
C A N A L I C U C A T U S.	<i>Aconitum napelles.</i>	Channelled.
Fig. 8. Canaliculated.	Monkshood	

P E T I O L U S.

Their FIGURE.

BREVISSIMUS.		<i>Petiveria alleacea</i>
Fig. 1.		
Very Short.		Garlick smelling Petiveria.
B R E V I S.		
Fig. 2.	<i>Rumex crispus.</i>	Not quite so Long as
Short.	Great Curled Dock.	the Leaf.
M E D I O C R I S.	<i>Humulus lupulus.</i>	Of the Length of the
Fig. 3.		Leaf.
Middling.	Hop.	
L O N G U S.	<i>Potamogeton natans.</i>	Longer than the Leaf.
Fig. 4.		
Long.	Pondweed.	
LONGISSIMUS.	<i>Afahum canadense.</i>	Something longer than
Fig. 5.		
Very Long.	Arsarabecca of Canada.	the leaf.

P E T I O L U S.

Their I N S E R T I O N.

A D N A T U S.	<i>Rheum palmatum.</i>	} Inserted and adhering to the Stem.
Fig. 1. Adnate.	Palmated Rhubarb.	
D E C U R R E N S.	<i>Crotalaria sagitata.</i>	} Running down the Stem or Branch.
Fig. 2. Decurrent.	Virginian Crotalaria.	
A M P L E X I C A U L I S.	<i>Saururus cernua.</i>	} At the Insertion em- braces the Stem.
Fig. 3. Amplexicaulo.	Lizard's Tail.	
A P E N T I C U L A L I S.	<i>Ononis cernua.</i>	} A Leafy appendage ad- hering to its Base.
Fig. 4. Apenticuled.	Rest-harrow.	
V A G I N A N S.	<i>Canna Indica.</i>	} Having a Spatha, or Sheath at the Base, Embracing the Stem.
Fig. 5. Vaginant.	Indian flowering Reed	

P E T I O L U S.

Their DIRECTION.

E R E C T U S.	<i>Chrysanthemum serotinum.</i>	
Fig. 1.	<i>Creeping-rooted Chrysanthemum.</i>	Upright.
Erect.		
P A T E N S.	<i>Nerium oleander.</i>	
Fig. 2.	<i>Rose Bay.</i>	Spreading.
Patent.		
A S S U R G E N S.	<i>Sida radiata.</i>	
Fig. 3.		Bending upwards in kind of an Arch.
Affurgent.		
R E C U R V A T U S.	<i>Passiflora quadrangularis.</i>	
Fig. 4.	<i>Square-stalk'd Passion Flower.</i>	Bent Backward.
Recurved.		

P E T I O L U S.

Their SURFACE.

G L A B E R. { *Menispermum Cana-*
 Fig. 1. { *dense.*
 Smoothe. { *Canadian Moon-seed* }

A C U L E A T U S. { *Rubus fruticosus.*
 Fig. 2. { Aculeated. { *Bramble.* } Prickly.

N U T U S. { Fig. 1 having no leaves
 Naked.

A R T I C U L A T U S. { *Fagara pterota.*
 Fig. 3. { *Lentiscus Leaved* { *Fagara.* } Jointed.
 Artriculated.

S P I N E S C N S. { *Turnefortia spinosa.*
 Fig. 4. { Spinefent. { *Thorny.* }

S T P U L AÆ.

The Stipules are Appendages to the Leaf.

G E M I N AÆ.	<i>Lathyrns latifolia.</i>	Two and two by Pairs
Fig. 1.		
Double	<i>Everlasting Pea.</i>	
S O L I T A R I A	<i>Melianthus major.</i>	
Fig. 2.		
Single.	<i>Honey Flower.</i>	
L A T T E R A L E S.	<i>Passiflora cærulea.</i>	Marked in the Sides.
Fig. 3.		
Lateral.	<i>Com. Passion Flowers.</i>	
E X T R A F O L I A C E A.	Fig. 1. below the Base of the Petioles on the	
Without the Leaves.	Outside.	
I N T R A F O L I A C E A.	Fig. 2, on the inside, above the Base of the	
Within the Leaves.	Petioli	
O P P O S I T I F O L I A.	<i>Mercurialis perennis.</i>	Placed on the Sides of the Leaves.
Fig. 4.		
Opposite.	<i>Dog's Mercury.</i>	
C A D U C Æ.	<i>Morus niger.</i>	Falling off, withering before the Leaf.
Fig. 5.		
Caduci.	<i>Mulberry,</i>	
D E C I D U AÆ.	<i>Sorbus aucuparia.</i>	or Falling off Annually.
Fig. 6.	<i>Quicken Tree</i>	
Deciduous.	<i>Mountain Ash.</i>	
P E R S I S T E N T E S.	Fig. 1, 2, 3.	
A biting.		
S P I N E S C E N T E S.	<i>Petiveria aleacea.</i>	
Fig. 7.	<i>Garlick-smelling Pe-</i>	
Spinefictuent.	<i>tiveria.</i>	
S E S S I L E S.	Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	
Sessile.		
A D N A T AÆ.	Fig. 2.	
Adhering.		

S T I P U L A E.

D E C U R R E N S.	Rosa canina.	Running down the Branch.
Fig. 1. D e c u r r e n t.	D o g R o s e.	
V A G I N A N T E S.	Cliffortia <i>Ilicifolia</i>.	Surrounding the Stem like a Sheath.
Fig. 2. V a g i n a n t.	Holly-leaved Cliffor- tia.	
S U B U L A T U M.	Petiveria <i>Alliacea</i>.	Shaped like an Awl <i>Awl-shaped.</i>
Fig. 3. S u b u l a t e.	Garlick-smelling Pe- teria.	
L A N C E O L A T A E.	Fig. 2, Tab. 38. Fig. 1, 5.	Lanceolated.
S A G I T T A T A E.	Fig. 1. Arrow-shaped.	Sagittate.
L U N U L A T A E.	Humulus <i>lupulus</i>.	Moon-shaped.
Fig. 4. L u n c u l a t e.	Hop.	
E R E C T A E.	Fig. 3.	Erect.
P A T E N T E S.	Platanus <i>occidentalis</i>.	Spreading.
Fig. 5. P a t e n t.	Occidental Palm Tree	
I N T E T E R R I G I M A E.	Fig. 4, without division.	Intire
S E R R A T E.	Fig. 5, Like a Saw.	Serrated.
C I L I A T A E.	Salvia <i>horminum</i>.	Lashed like Eyelids.
Fig. 6. C i l i a t e.	Red-topped Sage.	
D E N T A T A E.	Fig. 5, with Teeth.	Dentated.
F I S S A E.	Agrimonia <i>Eupatoria</i>.	Split.
		Agrimony.

C I R R H U S.

A TENDRIL or CLASPER.

A X I L L A R I S. { *Momordica Charantia.*. } Inserted in the Axillas.
 Fig. 1. { Male Balsom Apple. } of the Leaves.
 Axillary.

F O L I A R E S. { *Gloriosa superba.*. } Sitting on the Leaf.
 Fig. 2. { Superb Lilly. }
 Foliar.

P E T I L O R E S. { *Pisum Sativum.*. } Growing on the Foot-
 Fig. 3. { Garden Pea. } stalk of the Leaf.
 Petiolar.

P E D U N C U L A R I S. { *Vitus Viniforia.*. } Growing on the Foot-
 Fig. 4. { Vine. } stalk of the Flower.
 Peduncular.

S I M P L E X. { Fig. 1, Undivided.
 Simple.

T R I F I D U S. { Fig. 3, Divided into Three.
 Trifid.

M U L T I F I D U S. { Fig. 4, Divided into Many.
 Multifid.

C O N V O L U T U S. { Fig. 4, Twisting in the same Direction as the
 Convolute. { Sun, in Rings.

R E V O L U T U M. { Fig. 5, Rolled in Spiraling.
 Revolute.

P U B E S.

The N A P.

P I L I.	<i>Hierachium pilosum</i> Fg. 1. Hairs.	<i>Hairy Pyrenean Hawk</i> Weed.	Long Distinct Hairs, excretory Ducts
L A N A.	<i>Salvia Æthiopica.</i> Fig. 2. Wool.	<i>Æthiopian.</i>	Curled Hairs, Thick set like Wool.
B A R B A.	<i>Mesembryanthenum barbatum.</i> Fig. 3. Bearded.	<i>Bearded Fig Mar-</i> gold.	Tuft of Parallel Hairs.
T O M E N T U M.	<i>Verbascum lichninus.</i> Fig. 4. Down.	<i>White Mullein.</i>	Hairs scarcely con- spicuous.
S T R I G Æ.	<i>Saxifraga Granulata.</i> Fig. 5.	<i>White Saxifraye.</i>	Strong. Hard, Flat, Hairs.
G L O C H I D E S.	<i>Humulus pepulus.</i> Fig. 6. Toothed.	<i>Hop.</i>	Prickles with the Points bending down- wards, having many Teeth.
S E T Æ.	<i>Dipsacus fulonum.</i> Fig. 7. Bristles.	<i>Wild or manured Tea- zel.</i>	Rigid Round Hairs.
S I M P L I C E S.	<i>Cactus meloactus.</i> Fig. 8. Simple.	<i>Melon Thistle.</i>	Simple, not Divided.
H A M O S Æ.	<i>Forskholia tenacissima.</i> Fig. 9. Hamous.	<i>Clammi Forskholea.</i>	Hooked, fastens or ad- heres to Animals.

B U B E S.

R A M O S Æ vel
F U R C A T Æ. { *Salvia Æthiopica.*
Æthiopian Sage. } Subdivided into little
Fig. 1. Forked. Branches.

P L U M O U S Æ. { *Verbascum lichenite.*
Plumous. *White Mullein.* } Feathery, composed
Fig. 2. of Fine Down or
Plumous. Hair.

S T E L L A T Æ. { *Hippophaæ rhomboides.*
Fig. 3. *Common Sea Buck* } Starry, disposed Crof-
Stellate. { *Thorn.* } wife.

H A M I R E C U R V A T Æ
Fig. 4 { *Forskholia tenacissima.* } The Points Recurved..
Hooks Recurved.

N A M I I N C U R V A T Æ. { *Aretium lappa.*
Fig. 5. *Common Burdock.* } The Points Incurved.
Hooks Incurved.

G L O C H I D E S. { *Humulus lupulus.*
Fig. 6. *Hop.* } Prickles with many
Glochid. Teeth, the Points turned Back.

T R I G L O C H I T Æ. { *Triglochin palustre.*
Fig. 7. *Marsh Triglochin.* } Shaped like an Arrow,
Arrow-shaped. or Arrow-shaped.

Glandula. glands, little Teats for throwing out the Extremitous Humour of Plants, and are either sessil (*quam.*); Stipilæ, having a Footstalk, or Porus; often perforating a Leaf. *Vide*, Fig 8 in *Cheiranthus*. Stock, *July Flower*, Fig. 4.

U T R I C U L U S. { *Sarracenia purpurca.*
Fig. 9. & 10. *Purple Side Saddle* } A little Vessel, replete
A little Vessl. { *Flower.* } with Secretory Li-
NEPENTHES. { *Difflatoria.* } quor, as in Fig. 9, 10.

F O L I A C E A. { *Ainigalus communis.*
Fig. 11. *To Laccous.* } Are inserted on the
Bitter Almon Tree. Leaves, and Fig. 10.

B U B E S.

FOLIASCEI.	On the Leaves.	Passiflora <i>caerulea</i> .
Fig. 1. Foliar.		
PETIOLARES.	On the Footstalks.	Common Passion Flower.
Fig. 2. Petiolar.		

STIPULARES.	Bauhinia <i>divaricata</i> .	Inserted in the Stipula.
Fig. 4. Stipular.	Dwarf Mountain E- bony.	

VISCOSITAS.	Cucubalus <i>viscosa</i> .	A humour of a Clam- my Quality.
Fig. 5. Viscous.	Clammy Campion.	

GLUTINOSUS.	Salvia <i>glutinosa</i> .	A humour whose qua- lity is of a lubricat- ing Slippery Nature.
Fig. 6. Glutinous.	Yellow Sage, or Clary	

A R M A.

G U A R D S.

Acculei, sharp Prickles fixed on the Bark of Plants:

R E C T I.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Solanum mammosum.} \\ \text{Rect.} \end{array} \right\}$ Straight, without bending.

I N C U R V I.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rubus fruticosus.} \\ \text{Incurved.} \end{array} \right\}$ Bending inwards.

R E C U R V I.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Zanthoxylum-clava} \\ \text{hercules.} \\ \text{Recurved.} \end{array} \right\}$ Bending outwards.

F U R C A E.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ribes grossularia.} \\ \text{Forked.} \end{array} \right\}$ Prickles, divided into many Forks.

B I F I D A E.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 4 Divided into two.} \\ \text{Bitid.} \end{array} \right\}$

T R I F I D A E.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 6, Divided into Three.} \\ \text{Trifid.} \end{array} \right\}$

A R M A.

Spina a Spine Gands—a sharp Prickle fixed in the Wood of the Trunk or Branch.

TERMINALIS. { *Celastrus buxifolia.* } Terminating the
Fig. 1. { *Box-leav'd Staff Tree.* } Branch.
Terminal.

AXILLARIS. { *Prunus spinosa.* } Growing from the in-
Fig. 2. { *Black Thorn or Sloe.* } flection of the Leaves.
Axillar.

CALICINE. { *Carduus nutans.* } Growing on the Cup
Fig. 3. { *Musk Thistle.* } or Calax.
Calixine.

FOLIARIS. { *Yucea gloriofa.* } Growing on the Leaf.
Fig. 5. { *Superb Adam's Nee-
Foliar.* } dle.

SIMPLEX. { Fig. 1, 2, 3, 5. Undivided Single.
Simple.

5 On the Pericarpum or Fruit Datura. { Stramonium.
} Thorn Apple.

DIVISA. { Into Two. } Artuina *bispinosa.*
Fig. 6. { Divided. } Two-spined Artudina.

Fig. 7. Divided into Several, { *Gletitzia-tricanthus.*
or
Severally Divided.

STIMULI. { *Urtica dioica.* } The Stings making in-
Fig. 8. { *Common Nettle.* } flamatory punctures,
Stings. which go off with an
itching.

B R A C T E.

Are FLORAL LEAVES.

COLORATÆ. { *Salvia horminum.* }
 Fig. 1.
 Coloured. Red-topp'd Sage.

CATUCAE. { *Galenia Africana.* } Falling off with the
 Fig. 2.
 Catuacs African Galenia. Flowers.

DECIDUÆ. { *Phytolacca decandra.* } Falling off.
 Fig. 3.
 Desiduous. Virginian Poke.

PERSISTENS. { *Tilia Europæa.* } Abiding.
 Fig. 4.
 Persisting. Common Lime Tree.

COMA. { *Fritellaria-corona Imperiales.* } Terminating in leaves
 Fig. 5.
 A Cluster. Crown Imperial. above the Flowers.

P E D U N C U L U S.

The Footstalk of Flowers.

S I M P L E X. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Geranium } iuquinans. \\ \text{Simple.} \end{array} \right.$ } In some Flowers growing from the common Footstalk,

C O M M U N E. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Anæthum } foeniculum. \\ \text{Fig. 2.} \\ \text{Common.} \end{array} \right.$ } A Footstalk common to many Flowers.

P R O P R I U M. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 1, 2, (a.)} \\ \text{Proper.} \end{array} \right.$

P A R T I A L I S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 2, 3, (b.)} \\ \text{Fig. 3.} \\ \text{Partial.} \end{array} \right.$

P E T I C E L L U S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 1, 3. (a.)} \\ \text{A Little Footstalk.} \end{array} \right.$

P E D U N C U L U S.

Their P L A C E.

S C A P U S.	Fig. 1.	Stratiotes <i>alaides</i> . Water Aloe, or Stalk.	A Pediolus Rising from the Root resembling a Stalk.
R A D I C A L S.	Fig. 1.	Radical.	
C A U L I N U S.	Fig. 2.	Convallaria <i>multiflora</i> . Broad-leav'd Solo- Caline.	Springing from the Stem.
R A M E U S.	Fig. 3.	Pentapetes <i>Phœnicæa</i> . Indian Vervian Mal- Ramous.	Growing on the Branches.
P E T I O L A R E S.	Fig. 4.	Turnera <i>Ulmifolia</i> . Petiolare.	Growing on the Peti- ole, or Footstalk of Elm-leav'd Turnera.

P E D U N C U L U S.

Their P L A C E.

CIRRHIFEROUS.	<i>Viis vinifera.</i>	Growing from the Tendrill, or Clasper.
Fig. 1. Cirrhiferous.	Vine.	
TERMINALIS.	<i>Coronilla Valentina.</i>	Terminating the Branch.
Fig. 2. Terminal.	Small Shrubi Coronilla	
AXILLARIS.	<i>Convolvulus arvense.</i>	At the insertion of the Branch or Leaf.
Fig. 3. Axillar.	Small Bindweed.	
LATERIFLORA.	<i>Asclepias vincitoxeum.</i>	On the Sides of the Leaves.
Fig. 4. Lateriflorus.	Yellow officinal Swal- low-wort.	
OPPOSITIFOLIA.	<i>Sympitium officinalis.</i>	Having opposite leaves
Fig. 5. Opposite the Leaves.	Common Comfrey.	
INTRAFOLIACFA.	<i>Ruscus Aculeatus.</i>	Growing on the inside of the Leaf.
Fig. 6. Within the Leaves.	Butcher's Broom.	

P E D U N C U L U S.

Their S I T U A T I O N.

A L T E R N I.

Fig. 1. *Clutia pulchella.*
Alternate. Broad-leav'd Clutia.

S P A R S I.

Fig. 9. *Celtis australis.* } Scattered, irregularly
Sparsed. European Nettle Tree } placed,

O P P O S I T I.

Fig. 3. *Lonicera xylosteum.*
Opposite. Fly Honey-suckle.

} Opposite the Leaves;

V E R T I C I L L A T I.

Verticillated. *Gentiana lutea.*} In Circles round the
Stem.

P E D U N C U L U S.

Their N U M B E R.

SOLITARIUS.	<i>Illicium anisatum.</i>	Single.
Fig. 1. Solitary.	Aniseed Tree.	
GEMINATUS.	<i>Pentapetes Phœnica.</i>	By Two, or in Pairs.
Fig. 2. Geminate.	Indian Vervian Mal- low.	
UMBELLULÆ.	<i>Cornus sanguineus.</i>	Having many Pedun- cles from the same Centre.
Fig. 3. Little Umbel.	Common Dogwood.	

P E D U N C U L U S.

Their DIRECTION.

A D P R E S S U S.	<i>Aconitum Napellus.</i> Fig. 1. Adpressed.	<i>Wolf's Bane, or Monk's Hood.</i>	Pressed towards the Stem.
E R E C T U S.	<i>Paris quadrifolia.</i> Fig. 2. Erect.	<i>Herb Paris, or True love.</i>	Upright.
P A T E N S.	<i>Paris tamarindifolia</i> Fig. 3. Patent.	<i>Tamarind-leav'd Mignon.</i>	Spreading.
C O N F E R T U S.	<i>Satureja Julianæ.</i> Fig. 4. Confert.	<i>Linear-leav'd Savory.</i>	Close together.
C E R N U U S.	<i>Trillium cernuum.</i> Fig. 5. Drooping.	<i>Stalk Flower'd Trillium.</i>	The Point looking downwards.
R E S U P I N A T U S.	Refupinate.	Tab. 53, Fig. 5, Looking upwards.	
D E C L I N A T U S.	<i>Momordica charantia.</i> Fig. 6. Declining.	<i>Hairy Male Balsam Apple.</i>	Bent downwards, A rh-wife.
N U T A N S.	Notting.	Fig. 5, 6.	
F L A C C I D U S.	Flaccid.	Fig. 6.	Slender, weak, the weight of the Flower makes it hang downwards.

P E D U N C U L U S.

Their DIRECTION.

A D S C E N D E N S. { *Passiflora rubra.*
Fig. 1. { Red-fruited Passion
Ascending. { Flower. } Rising upwards Arch-
ways.

P E N D U L U S. { *Cytisus laburnam.*
Fig. 2. { Common Laburnam. } Hanging loose.
Pendent.

S T R I C T U S. { *Xeranthemum annuum.*
Fig. 3. { Eternal or Satin Flow-
Strict. { er. } Streight, Stiff.

F L E X U O S U S. { *Tillandia tenuicifolia.*
Fig. 4. { Narrow-leav'd Til-
Flexed. { landia.

R E T R O F R A C T U S {
, Retrofract. {

P E D U N C U L U S.

Their S T R U C T U R E.

T E R E S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Prunus } \textit{cerassus}. \\ \text{Fig. 1,} \\ \text{Round.} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{Cherry.} \end{array} \right\}$

T R I Q U E T E R. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 2.} \\ \text{Three Sided.} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{Heleborus } \textit{sativa}. \end{array} \right\}$

T E T R A G O N U S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 4.} \\ \text{Four-Sided.} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{Parnassia } \textit{palustris}. \\ \text{Grafs of Parnassus.} \end{array} \right\}$

F I L I F O R M I S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 4.} \\ \text{Filiform.} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{Lathyrus } \textit{aphaca}. \\ \text{Yellow Velching.} \end{array} \right\}$ Thread Shaped.

A T T E N U A T U S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 5.} \\ \text{Attenuated.} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{Rhododendron } \textit{ponti-} \\ \text{cum.} \\ \text{Purple Rhododendron.} \end{array} \right\}$ Tapering upwards contrary to Clavatus.

C L A V A T U S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 6.} \\ \text{Clubb-shaped.} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{Helianthus } \textit{anna}. \\ \text{Annual Sun Flower.} \end{array} \right\}$

I N C R A S A T U S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 7.} \\ \text{Incrasate.} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{Hamamelis } \textit{virginir.} \\ \text{Witch Hazel.} \end{array} \right\}$ Swelling Upwards.

P E D U N C U L U S.

Their S T R U C T U R E:

N U D U S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Napcea } \textit{lævis}. \\ \text{Fig. 1.} \\ \text{Naked.} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Sinuth Napæa.} \end{array} \right\}$

S Q U A M O S U S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{After } \textit{hyssopifolia}. \\ \text{Fig. 2.} \\ \text{Squamus.} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Hyssop-leav'd} \\ \text{wort.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Star-} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Scaly.} \end{array} \right\}$

F O L I A T U S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Chironia } \textit{frutescens}. \\ \text{Fig. 3.} \\ \text{Foliatet.} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Shrubby Chironia.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Leafy.}$

B R A C T E A T U S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tilia } \textit{Europæa}. \\ \text{Fig. 4.} \\ \text{Bracteated.} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Common Lime Tree.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Furnished with a Flo-} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ral Leaf.} \end{array} \right\}$

G E N I C U L A T U S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hibiscus } \textit{Zeylancia}. \\ \text{Fig. 5.} \\ \text{Geniculated.} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ceylanian Hibiscus.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Jointed.}$

A R T I C U L A T U S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Morisonia } \textit{Americana}. \\ \text{Fig. 6.} \\ \text{Articulated.} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{American Morisonia.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Knotted.}$

P E D U N C U L U S.

Their S I Z E.

B R E V I S S I M U S. { *Citrus aurantium.*

Fig. 1. Very Short. Orange.

B R E V I S. { *Rumex crispus.*

Fig. 2. Short. Curled Dock.

L O N G U S. { *Prunus cerasus.*

Fig. 3. Long. Cherry.

L O N G I S S I M U S. { *Scorpiurus vermiculata.*

Fig. 4. Very Long. Common Caterpillar.

INFLORESCENS,

Is the Manner by which Flowers are joined to the Plant-
by the Peduncle or Footstalk.

TERMINALIS. [*Coronilla valentina.*]

Fig. 1. Terminal. Small Shrubby Coronilla.

SEMILATERALIS. { *Nardus Sericea*.
Fig. 3.
Semilateral. { *Mat Gras*. } The Flowers inserted
on one side only.

SECU NDUS. { *Fumaria lutea.*
 Fig. 4. }
 Inclining to one Side. { Yellow Fumatory. }

S P A R S I S. { *Amigdalus persica.* } Irregular dispersed.
 Fig. 5.
 Sparsed. { *Peach Tree.* }

S E S S I L E S. { *Daphne mezereum.* } Setting close without
 Fig. 6. { *Mezerium.* } Footstalk.
 Sessile.

PEDUNCULATUS. { *Jasminum officinale*. } Having Footstalks.
 Fig. 7. Peduncled. { *Jasmin*. }

SOLITARIUS. { *Xeranthemum annuum* } Bearing only one
 Fig. 8. { Eternal or Satin Flow- Flower on the Foot-
 Solitary. er. stalk.

INFLORESCENS.

UNIFLORUS. { *Geranium sanguineum.* } Many Flowers on
 Fig. 1. { Lancashire Crane's } one Footstalk.
 One Flower. bill.

BIFLORUS. { *Geranium robertianum.* } Bearing Two Flowers
 Fig. 2. on the Footstalk.
 Two Flowers.

TRIFLORUS. { *Volkamaria inermis.* }
 Fig. 3. { Long-leav'd Smooth }
 Three Flowers. *Volkanaria.*

MULTIFLORUS. { *Geranium moschata-* } Many Flowers on one
 Fig. 4. *lina.* Footstalk.
 Many Flowers.

INFLORESCENS.

E R E C T U S. { *Paris quattrifolia* }
 Fig. 1. { *Herb Paris*. }

C E R N U U S. { *Trillium cernuum*. }
 Fig. 2. { Drooping. }

N U T A N S. { *Carduus nutans*. }
 Fig. 3. { *Musk Thistle*. }

V E R T I C A L I S. { *Arachis hypogaea*. }
 Fig. 4. { *American Earth Nut*. }

H O R I Z O N T A L E { *Elathericum Carthaginensis*. }
 Fig. 9. { *Horizontal*. }

INFLORESCENS.

VERTICILLUS.	{ Many Flowers growing round the Stalk in a Whorled.	Circle.
SESSILES.	{ <i>Salvia glutinosa.</i> Fig. 1. Sessile.	Squat, without any manifest Footstalk.
PEDUNCULATUS.	{ <i>Ballota nigra.</i> Fig. 2. Pedunculated.	Footstalks elevating the Flowers.
NUDES.	{ Fig. 1, having no Involurum. Naked.	
INVOLUCRATUS.	{ <i>Galeobtelon luteum.</i> Fig. 3. Involucrated.	Furnished with an Involucrum.
BRACTEATUS.	{ Fig. 4. Bracteated.	
CONFERTUS.	{ Fig. 12, 4. Close together. Confert.	
DISTANS.	{ Fig. 3, distant from one another. Distant.	

INFLORESCENS.

Capitalum, when many Flowers together forming a
Globe.

SUBROTUNDUM. { *Trifolium pratense.*
Fig. 1.
Subrotund. { Purple Trefoil or Glover.

GLOBOSUM. { *Echinops sphaeracæphlus.*
Fig. 2.
Globour. { Globe Thistle.

DIMIDIATUM. { *Trifolium repens.*
Fig. 3.
Halfround. { Dutch Clover.

FOLIOSUM. { *Trifolium glomeratum.*
Fig. 4.
With Leaves. { Round-headed Trefoil.

NUDUM. { *Trifolium alpinum.*
Fig. 5.
Naked. { Alpine Trefoil.

FASICULATUM. { *Dianthus barbatum.*
Fascicled. { Sweet William.

INFLORESCENS.

Spica, a Spike, the Flowers are Sessile growing round alternate on a common Peduncle.

S I M P L E X. Fig. 1. Simple. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cyperus } \textit{mono} \textit{stachium}. \\ \text{ } \end{array} \right\}$ A single Spike undivided.

C O M P O S I T A. Fig. 2. Composite. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Chenopodium } \textit{bonus} \\ \text{henricus.} \\ \text{ } \\ \text{Bonus Henricus.} \end{array} \right\}$ Many little Spikes growing from the common Peduncle.

G L O M E R A T U S. Fig. 3. Glomerate. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Scirpus } \textit{holoschoenus} \\ \text{Round-headed Club-} \\ \text{rush.} \end{array} \right\}$ Many little Spikes or Globules crowded together.

O V A T A. Fig. 4. Ovate. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lagurus } \textit{ovatus}. \\ \text{ } \\ \text{Oval Spiked Lagurus.} \end{array} \right\}$ Egg-shaped.

V E N T R I C O S A. Fig. 5. Ventrious. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Phalaris } \textit{arundiana}. \\ \text{ } \\ \text{Red Canary Gras.} \end{array} \right\}$ Swoln, gouty.

C Y L I N D R I C A. Fig. 6. Cylindrical. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Phleum } \textit{pratense}. \\ \text{Meadow Catt's-tail} \\ \text{Gras.} \end{array} \right\}$

S P I C A.

SECUnda.	<i>Nardus Striata.</i>	Mat Gras.
Fig. 1. One Sided.		
INTERRUPta.	<i>Achyranthes Cappacea.</i>	
Fig. 2. Interrupt.	Spreading Achyran-	Alternately Smaller.
IMBRICTA.	<i>Salvia Hispanica.</i>	
Fig. 3. Imbricated.	Spanish Sage.	Placed like Scales or Tiles on a House.
ARTICULATA.	<i>Tripsacum dacillis.</i>	
Fig. 4. Articulated.	Jointed Tripsacum.	
RAMOSA.	<i>Eriophorum polystachis.</i>	
Fig. 5. Ramous.	Cotton gras.	Branching Variously.
LINEARIS	<i>Triticum repens.</i>	
Fig. 6. Linear.	Couch Gras.	Of equal Width, Lengthways.

S P I C A.

A Spike, the Flower growing on a common Peduncle.

C I L I A T A. { *Phleum pratense.*
 Fig. 1. Ciliated. { Cat's Tail Grafs.

F O L E A C E O. { *Verbena orbica.*
 Fig. 2. Leafy.

C O M O S A. { *Lavandula Stæchas.*
 Tufted or Crowned. { French Lavender.

C O R Y M B U S.

A kind of Spike, whose Flowers are furnished with Footstalks so proportioned to their situation as to elevate all the Flowers of the Spike to the same height.

S I M P L E X. { *Spirea opulifolia.*

Fig. 1. Simple. { Virginian Gilder Rose, or *Spirea*.

C O M P O S I T A. { *Senecio Jacobea.*

Fig. 2. Composite. { Common Ragwort.

T H Y R S U S.

A kind of a crowded Panicle of an Ovate Form.

D I F F U S U S. { *Syringa vulgaris.*
 Fig. 1.
 Diffuse. } Lelac.

F O L I A L U S. { *Tussilago alba.*
 Fig. 2.
 Foliated. } White Colt's Foot.

R A C E M U S.

A Bunch of Flowers, the Peduncles coming at the Sides.

S I M P L E X. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Phytolacca } \textit{decandria}. \\ \text{Fig. 1.} \\ \text{Simple.} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{American Nightshade.} \end{array} \right. \right\} \text{Undivided.}$

C O M P O S I T A. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vitis } \textit{vinifera}. \\ \text{Fig. 2.} \\ \text{Composite.} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vine.} \end{array} \right. \right\} \text{Divided into Many.}$

U N I L A T E R A L E S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Heliotropium } \textit{malaba-} \\ \text{Fig. 3.} \\ \text{Unilateral.} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{rium.} \\ \text{Malabar Turnsole.} \end{array} \right. \right\} \text{All the Flowers grow-} \text{ing on one side.}$

S E C U N D U S. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lathyrus } \textit{latifolia}. \\ \text{Fig. 4.} \\ \text{Turning to one Side.} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Everlasting Pea.} \end{array} \right. \right\} \text{The Flower bending} \text{all to one Side.}$

R A C E M U S.

P E D A T U S.	Fig. 1, Pedate.	<i>Limodorum sinuatum.</i>	The Footstalk coming on one side, like the Toes of the Feet.
CONJUGATUS.	Conjugated.	Fig. 1 joined by two.	
E R E C T U S.	Fig. 2. Erect.	<i>Cheiranthus incanus.</i> Stock July Flower.	Upright.
L A X U S.	Fig. 3. Lax.	<i>Citifus Laburnum.</i> Common Laburnum.	Loose, not closely con- nected.
N U D U S.	Fig. 4. Nodding.	<i>Ribes rubra.</i> Red Currants.	Hanging downwards.
F O L I A T U S.	Fig. 5. Foliated.	<i>Arbutus unedo.</i> Strawberry Tree.	Having Leaves.

PANICULA.

A Panicle, the Flowers scattered on Peduncles that are divided in different Forms.

D I F F U S AÆ. { *Avena sativa*.
Fig. 1.
Diffuse. } Wild Oat.

C O M P O S I T A. { *Bromus Mollis*.
Fig. 2.
Composite. } Field Broom Grafts. } When many Flowers
come together.

S I M P L E X. { When but few Flowers,
Simple.

FRUCTIFICATION.

Fructification, a temporary part of Vegetables called the Generation.

Calyx, a Flower Cup, is the Termination of the outer Bark of the Plant, present in the Fructification.

Periantheum, a Flower Cup, whose Station is close to the Fructification.

FRUCTIFICATIONIS.	<i>Rubus fruticosus.</i>	When containing both Stamens and Germen
Fig. 1.	Common Bramble.	
Of the Fructification.	<i>Mercurialis perennis.</i>	Containing the Stamina without the Germen.
F L O R I S.	<i>Mercurialis perennis.</i>	
Fig. 2.	Dog's Mercury.	Containing the Germen without the Stamina.
Of the Flower.	<i>Mercurialis.</i>	
F R U C T U S.	<i>Mercurialis.</i>	With respect to the Flower.
Fig. 3.	_____	
Of the Fruit.	<i>Cenanthe crocata.</i>	Consisting of one leaf.
P R O P R I U M.	<i>Hemlock.</i>	
Fig. 4.	<i>Cenanthe crocata.</i>	Consisting of many Leaves.
Proper.	<i>Hemlock.</i>	
M O N O P H Y L L U M	<i>Citrus aurantium.</i>	Divided into Two.
Fig. 5.	Orange.	
Monophyllous.	<i>Geropogon glabrum.</i>	Divided into Three.
P O L Y P H Y L L U M.	<i>Old Man's Beard.</i>	
Fig. 6.	<i>Tumaria iutea.</i>	Divided into Four.
Polyphyllous.	<i>Yellow Fumatory.</i>	
B I F I D U M.	<i>Rumax crispus.</i>	Stellaria <i>Holosteeum</i>
Fig. 7.	<i>Great curled Dock.</i>	
Bifid.	<i>Procumbent Pearl</i>	Wort.
T R I F I D U M.	<i>Sagina p. procumbens.</i>	
Fig. 8.	<i>Wort.</i>	
Trifid.	<i>Stellaria Holosteeum</i>	
Q U A D R I F I D U M.	<i>Greater Stitch Wort.</i>	
Fig. 9.		
Quadrifid.		
Q U I N Q U I F I D U M.		
Fig. 10.		
Quinquisid.		

C A L Y X.

MULTIFIDUM.	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum.</i>	Many times Divided.
Fig. 11.	Prickly seeded Hornwort.	
Multifid.		
BIPARTITUM.	<i>Adoxa Tuberosa.</i>	Divided into Two Segments.
Fig. 12.	Tuberose Moschadell.	
Bipartite.		
TRIPARTITUM.	<i>Mercurialis perennis.</i>	Divided into Three Segments.
Fig. 13.	Dog's Mercury.	
Tripartite.		
QUADRIPARTITUM	<i>Morus niger.</i>	Divided into Four Segments.
Fig. 14.	Mulberry.	
Quadripartite.		
QUINQUEPARTITUM.	<i>Parnassia palustris.</i>	Into Five Segments.
Fig. 15.	Grass of Parnassus.	
Quinquepartite.		
I N T E G R U M.	<i>Hura crepitans.</i>	Undivided.
Fig. 16.	Sand-box Tree.	
Integer, or Intire.		
TUBULOSUM.	<i>Monarda Fistulosa.</i>	Forming a Tube.
Fig. 17.	Fistulous Monarda.	
Tubulous.		
P A T E N S.	<i>Paris Quadrifolia.</i>	Spreading.
Fig. 18.	Herb Paris or True-love.	
Patent.		

C A L Y X.

R E F L E X U M. { *Echinops sphærocephalus.*Fig. 1. Reflexed. { *Globe thistle.*I N F L A T U M. { *Hermania Alnifolia.*Fig. 2. Inflated. { *Alder-leav'd Hermannia.*

A B R E V I A T U M. {

Fig. 3. Abreviated. {

L O N G U S. { *Œnothera biennis.*Fig. 4. Long. { *Tree Primrose.*O B T U S U M. { *Rhodiola rosea.*Fig. 5. Obtuse. { *Rose Tree.*A C U T U M. { *Rumex crispæ.*Fig. 6. Acute. { *Great Curled Dock.*S P I N O S U M. { *Centauria Calcitrapa.*Fig. 7. Spinous. { *Common Star, Centuary or Thistle.*A C U L E A T U M. { *Dipsacus fullonum.*Fig. 8. Prickly. { *Teazel.*S U P E R U M. { *Canna Indica.*Fig. 9. Superouse. { *Indian flowering reed.* } Standing above theI N F E R U S. { *Euphorbia lathyrus.*Fig. 10. Inferous. { *Burning thorny Plant,* } Standing below the

C O M M U N E. { Fig. 7, 11, 12, 16, containing many Flow-

Common. { ers, as in the compound Flowers.

I M B R I C A T U M. { Fig. 7, 8, 11, 12, various Scales lying over one

Imbricated. { another like Tiles on a Houſe.

C A L Y X.

SQUARROSUM.	<i>Conyza squarrosa.</i>	With Scales pointing many ways.
Fig. 11. Squarrous.	Great Flea-bane.	
SCARIOSUM.	<i>Centourea orientalis.</i>	The margins Mem- branaceous, Dry, Sounding when touched.
Fig. 12. Scarious.	Oriental Centaury.	
TURBINATUM.	<i>Polygonum fagopyrum.</i>	Shaped like a Top.
Fig. 13. Turbinated	Buck Wheat,	
GIBBUM.	<i>Lunaria Annua.</i>	Swelling out at the Base.
Fig. 14. Gibbous.	Moon Wort, or Ho- nesty.	
CYLINDRICUM.	<i>Erigeron siculum.</i>	Forming a Cylinder.
Fig. 15. Cylindric.	Red-stalk'd Erigeron.	
CALYCULATUM.	<i>Prenanthes purpurea.</i>	A lesser Calyx incircles the larger Calyx,
Fig. 16. Caliculated.	Purple Prenanthes.	

INVOLUCRUM.

An Involucrum is a kind of Calyx, standing remote from the Flower.

UNIVERSALIS. { *Seiinum palustre.* } In umbeliferous Plants
 Fig. 1. { Marsh Selinum. } Standing under the
 Universal. universal Umbel (a.)

PARTIALIS. { Fig. 1. (b.) Standing under the partial Umbel.
 Fig. 2. { Partial.

PROPRIUM. { *Passiflora caerulea.* } Always under the
 Fig. 3. { Blue Passion Flower. } Flowers.

G L U M A.

A Husk, a Calyx or Cup belonging to Graffee, whose Flowers it embraces with the Velves folded over.

U N I F L O R A. { *Anthoxanthum odora-*
Fig. 1. *tum.* } Embraces one Flower
Uniflorus. { *Vernal Grafs.* } only.

M U L T I F L O R A. { *Avena fatua.* } When it includes ma-
Fig. 2. { *Wild Oats.* } ny Flowers.
Multiflorous.

U N I V A L V I S. { *Scirpus lacustris.* } When there is con-
Fig. 3. { *Tall Clubb, or Bull* } stantly one Scale.
Univalve. { *Rush.* }

B I V A L V I S. { *Phalaris canariense.* } When having two
Fig. 4. { *Canary Grafs.* } Valves.
Bivalve.

T R I V A L V I S. { *Panicum sanguineum.* } When having three
Fig. 5. { *Cock's Foot Panick* } Valves.
Trivalve. { *Grafs.* }

M U L T I V A L V I S. { *Bobartia Indica.* } Having many Valves.
Fig. 6. { *Multivalve.* }

C O L O R A T A. { *Nardus Striata.*
Fig. 7. { *Coloured.* }

G L A B R A. { *Mat Grafs.*
Smooth.

H I S P I D A. { *Bobortia, covered with hard Hairs.*
Fig. 8. { *Hispid.* }

M U D I C A. { *Milium effusum.* } Without Points, or
Fig. 9. { *Mude.* } Arista.
Millet Grafs.

A R I S T A. { *An Awl-shaped Beard, growing on the Husk.*
Fig. 10. { *Beard.* }

G L U M A.

TERMINALIS. { *Stipa pennata.* } Terminating the Husk
 Fig. 11. { *Feather Grafs.* }
 Terminal.

T O R S A L I S. { *Anthoxanthum odora-* } Fixed on the Back of
 Fig. 12. { *tum.* } the Husk.
 Torsal. { *Vernal Grafs.* }

T O R T I L I S. { *Avena fatua.* } Twisted.
 Fig. 13. { *Wild Oats.* }

Tortil.

AMENTUM and SPATHA.

AMENTIUM. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Coryllus} \text{ } \text{avellana.} \\ \text{Fig. 1.} \\ \text{Catkin.} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Hazel Nut Tree.} \end{array} \right\}$ A common Receptacle

Spatha, a Sheath, a kind of Cup or Calyx, bursting lengthwise.

UNIVALVIS. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Arum} \text{ } \text{maculatum.} \\ \text{Fig. 2.} \\ \text{Univalve.} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Wake Robin.} \end{array} \right\}$ Having one Valve.

BIVALVIS. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Butomus} \text{ } \text{umbellatus.} \\ \text{Fig. 3.} \\ \text{Bivalve, or Dimidiate.} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Water Gladiolus.} \end{array} \right\}$ Having two Valves.

Calyptra, a Veil or Hood, covering the Anthera of Mosses.

RECTA. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 4.} \\ \text{Rect.} \end{array} \right.$

OBliqua. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 5.} \\ \text{Oblique.} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Bryum} \text{ } \text{Cæspiticum.} \\ \text{Matted Bryum.} \end{array} \right\}$

Volva, a membranaceous Calyx, proper to the Funge.

APROXIMATA. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 6.} \\ \text{Approximate.} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Agaricus} \text{ } \text{campestris.} \\ \text{Field Mushroom.} \end{array} \right\}$ Close to the head.

REMOTA. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 7.} \\ \text{Remote.} \end{array} \right.$

C O R O L L A.

Corolla, is the Termination of the inner Bark, is present in the Flower e. g.

MONOPEDULA. { *Spigelia Anthelmia.*

Fig. 1.

One Petal.

{ *Annual Worm Grass.*

B I P E T A L U S. { *Atrapaxis Spina.*

Fig. 2.

Two Petals.

{ *Prickly Branched Atrapaxis.*

TRIPETALUS. { *Tradescantia Virginiana.*

Fig. 3.

Three Petals.

{ *na.*

Spider Wort.

TETRA PETALUS. { *Cheiranthus Incanus.*

Fig. 4.

Four Petals.

{ *Stock July Flower.*

QUINQUEPETALUS { *Crataegus Aira.*

Fig. 5.

Five Petals.

{ *White Bean Tree.*

HEXA PETALUS. { *Narcissus poeticus.*

Fig. 6.

Six Petals.

{ *White Narcissus.*

MULTI PETALUS. { *Adonis vernalis.*

Fig. 7.

Many Petals.

{ *Spring Adonis.*

T U B U L O S U S. { *Primula officinalis.*

Fig. 8.

Tubulous.

{ *Cowslip. (a.)*

L I M B U S.

The Limb.

{ Fig. 8, 9, (b.)

Fig. 9.

U N G U I S.

The Claw.

{ Fig. 9, (a.)

R E G U L A R I S.

Regular.

{ Fig. 4, 5, 6.

I R R E G U L A R I S.

Irregular.

{ *Viola canina.*

Dog's Violet.

C O R O L L A.

INÆQUALIS. { *Rhodora Canadensis.*
 Fig. 11. { Canadian Rhodora.
 Unequal.

GLOBOSA. { *Erica.*
 Fig. 12. { Globous.

CAMPANULATA. { *Campanula trachelium.*
 Fig. 13. { Canterbury Bell.
 Bell-Shaped.

INFUNDIBULARIS.
 Fig. 14. { *Sympitium officinalis.*
 Infundibiforme. { Common Comfrey.

HYPOCRATIFORMIS. { *Kalmia angustifolia.*
 Fig. 15. { Narrow-leav'd Kalmia.
 Saliver-shaped.

C O R O L L A.

R O T A T A.	<i>Solanum Pseudo cap-</i>	Wheel shaped.
Fig. 1. Rotate.	<i>scum.</i> Winter Cherry.	
R I N G E N S.	<i>Salvia officinalis.</i>	Gaping,
Fig. 2. Ringent.	Common Sage.	
Fig. 3.	<i>Aconitum napellus.</i> Common Wolf's bane.	Gaping,
PERSONATA.	<i>Digitalis purpurea.</i> Purple Fox Glove.	
Fig. 4. Mafqued.	<i>Cheiranthus incanus.</i> Stock July Flower.	Gaping,
C R U C I A T A.	<i>Cralægus aira.</i> White Bean Tree.	
Fig. 5. Cross-shaped.	<i>Fig. 5, 6, 8, 10.</i>	Gaping,
C O N C A V A.	<i>Lathyrus Latifolia.</i> Everlasting Pea.	
Fig. 6. Concave.	<i>Aster Chinensis.</i> China Aster.	Gaping,
P A T E N S.	<i>(a.) Tongue Shaped.</i>	
Spreading.	<i>(b.) the Floret's Tu-</i>	After, consisting of Ligulate and Tubu- lous Florets.
PAPILIONACEUS.	<i>bulous.</i>	
Fig. 7. Papilionaceus.	<i>Leontodon taraxacum.</i>	After, consisting of Ligulate and Tubu- lous Florets.
C O M P O S I T A.	<i>Dandelion.</i>	
Fig. 8. Composite.	<i>An agragat Flower, consisting of Toubulous</i>	
L I G U L A T A.	<i>Flowers.</i>	
Ligulate.		
Fig. 9.		
T U B U L O S A.		
Tubulous.		
I M B R I C A T A.		
Fig. 10, Imbricated.		
CONYZA <i>Squarosa.</i>		
Fig. 11. Plowman's Spikenard.		

N E C T A R I U M.

Is that part of a Flower that bears the Honey, or Meliferous Juices.

PR O P R I U M. { *Nacissus Daffodil.* } So called as a distinct part of the Flower.

Fig. 1.

Proper.

CORNICULATUM. { *Aquilegia.*

Fig. 2.

Horn Shaped.

{ *Columbine.*

P E T A L I N U M. { *Ranunculus bulbosus.*

Fig. 3.

On the Petals.

{ *Crowfoot, or Butter*

Cup.

KIGGELARIA. {

Africana.

Fig. 4.

African Kiggelara.

{

TRITELARIA Co-

rona *Imperialis.*

Fig. 5.

Crown Imperial.

{

PARNASSIA *Paluf-*

tris.

Fig. 6.

Grass of Parnassus.

{

NERIUM *Oleander.*

Fig. 7.

Rose Bay.

{

R A D I A T E D.

Fig. 8.

In a Ray.

{ *Passiflora cærulea:*

Common Passion

Flower.

PEDUNCULATUS. { *Aconitum napellus.*

Peduncled.

{ *Monkshood.*

STAMENS and ANTHERA.

Are the Male part of a Flower, is viscus, preparing the Pollen or Farina, and consists of *Filaments* and *Anthera*.

FILAMENTUM. {
Fig. 1.
Filament. } (a.)

ÆQUALIS. {
Fig. 2.
Equal. } (a.) as in Tulips.

INÆQUALIA. {
Fig. 3.
Unequal. } Cheiranthus *Incanis*.
Stock July Flower.

D I D O. {
Fig. 4.
United. } Melittis *Meliphyllois*.
Balm-leav'd Meliphyllois.

CONNATA. {
Fig. 5.
United. } Geranium *Africanum*.
African Geranium. } And in Fig. 6.

A N T H E R A.

DISTINCTA. {
Distinct. } Fig. 1, 2, (a.) 3, 4, 5, not cohering.

CONNATA. {
Fig. 6.
United. } Lobelia *Cardinalis*.
Cardinal Flower. } Joined by the sides in-
to one body.

INCUMBENS. {
Fig. 7.
Incurrent. } As in Lillies.

LATERALES {
Fig. 8.
Latera. } Canna *indica*.
Indian Flowering Reed. } Adhering to the Mar-
gin of the Superior side of the Nectarium

GLOBALIS. {
Fig. 9.
Globus. } Juniperus *communis*.
Comm n Juniper.

A N T H E R A.

D I D I M Æ. { Salix.
 Fig. 10.
 Twins. } Willow.

S U B U L A T A. { Fig. 1, 2, (b.)
 Fig. 11.
 Awl-shaped.

S A G I T T A T A E. { Crocus.
 Fig. 12.
 Arrow-shaped.

B I C O R N I S. { Erica *abietina*.
 Fig. 13.
 Two Horned. } Fir Heath.

E R U P T U S. { Melittis *meliophyllus*. Discharging the For-
 Fig. 14. { Balm-leav'd Melisi- motion.
 Bursting. } phyllis.

P I S T L L U M.

The *Pistillum*, a viscous Humour adhering to the Fruit for the reception of the Pollen, and is the Female Organ of Generation.

The *Germen* is the Embryo or Rudiment of the Fruit, yet immature.

The *Stylus*, is the Part that elevates the *Stigma* from the Germen.

The *Stigma*, is the Summit or apex of the Ristillum, covered with a Menstruous moister, that breaks and dissolves the Pollen, and fits it for impregnation of the Germen.

S U P E R U M.

Fig. 1.

Above the Corolla.

Wachendorfia thyrsifolia.
Simple stalked Wachendorfia.

Included in the Corolla.

I N F E R U M.

Fig. 2.

Inferous.

Enethera Biennis.
Tree Primrose.

Below the Corolla.

P E D U N C U L A T U S.

Fig. 3.

Peduncled.

Euphorbia.
Spurge.

Having a Peduncle.

F I L I R F O R M I S.

Fig. 4.

Filiforme.

Melittis melissphyllus.
Balm-leav'd Melittis.

Thread-shaped.

S U B U L A T U S.

Fig. 5.

Subulate.

Leucojum.

C L A V A T U S.

Fig. 6.

Club-shaped.

Leucojum.

E R E C T U S.

Fig. 1.

Erect.

Fig. 1, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11.

D E C L I N A T U S.

Fig. 7.

Declining.

Nifolia.

A D S C E N D E N S.

Fig. 8.

Ascending.

Anthyllis tetraphylla.

Kidney Vetch.

S I M P L E X.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dipsacus.} \\ \text{Teazel.} \end{array} \right.$	
Fig. 9.		
Simple.		
B I F I D U S.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Calendula } \textit{officinalis}. \\ \text{Marigold.} \end{array} \right.$	Twice divided.
Fig. 10.		
ifid.		
T R I F I D U S.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sisyrinchium } \textit{Bermu-} \\ \text{diana.} \\ \text{Bermudiana.} \end{array} \right.$	Three times Divided.
Fig. 11.		
Trifid.		
Q U A D R I F I D U S.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Populus } \textit{niger}. \\ \text{Black Poplar.} \end{array} \right.$	Four times Divided.
Fig. 12.		
Quadrifid.		
Q U I N Q U E F I D U S.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Geranium.} \\ \text{Graine's Bill.} \end{array} \right.$	Five times Divided.
Fig. 13.		
Quinquefid.		
M U L T I F I D U S.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Alecta } \textit{rosea}. \\ \text{Hollyhock.} \end{array} \right.$	Many times Divided.
Fig. 14.		
Multifid.		
P E R F O R A T U M.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fig. 14, (a.) hollow.} \end{array} \right.$	
Perforated.		
C A P I T A T I S.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Punica } \textit{granatum}. \\ \text{Pomegranate.} \end{array} \right.$	Having a Head.
Fig. 15.		
Capitate.		

P E R I C A R P I U M.

A *Capsule* or Seed vessel, is the Germen grown to Maturity, big with *Seeds*, which when ripe it discharges the Seeds.

C A P S U L A.	<i>Stellaria Holosteum.</i>
Fig. 1. Capsule.	Stitchwort.
V A L V U L A.	<i>Fig. 1, (a.)</i>
A Valve.	
UNILOCULARIS.	<i>Fig. 11.</i>
Unilocular.	
BILOCULARIS.	<i>Lobelia Cardinalis,</i>
Fig. 2. Bilocular.	Cardinal Flower.
T R I C O E C A.	<i>Euphorbia.</i>
Fig. 3. Trilocularis.	Spurge.
Trilocular.	<i>Fig. 3, Three Cells.</i>
QUADRILOCULARIS.	<i>Gennethera Biennis.</i>
Fig. 4. Quadrilocular.	Tree Primrose.
Q U I N Q U E L O C U L A R I S	<i>Sarracenia flava.</i>
Fig. 5. Five Locular.	<i>Yellow Side Saddle Flower.</i>
S E X L O C U L A R I S.	<i>Aristolochia Clematis.</i>
Fig. 6. Six Locular.	Birth wort.
O C T O L O C U L A R I S.	<i>Rhodiola rosea.</i>
Fig. 7. Eight Locular.	Rose root.
N O V E M L O C U L A R I S.	<i>Citrus aurantium.</i>
Fig. 8. Nine Locular.	Orange.
D I C E M L O C U L A R I S.	<i>Linum Usitatissimum.</i>
Fig. 9. Ten Locular.	Flax.

P E R I C A R P I U M.

D I D I M ÅE. { *Mercurialis perennis.*
 Fig. 10. Twins. Dog's Mercury.

C I R C U M C I S S A. { *Plantago major.* Parting horizontally
 Fig. 11. Circumcised. Rose Plantain. in the middle.

E L A S T I C E. { *Impatiens Balsamina.*
 Fig. 12. Elastic. Garden Balsam.

I N F L A T I S. { *Colutea arborescens.*
 Fig. 13. Inflated. Common Bladder fenna.

Q

PERICARPIUM.

SILIQUA.		A Pericarpium of two Valves, in which the Seeds are fixed alternately to the two opposite Sutures.
Fig. 1.	<i>Cheiranthus Incanis.</i> Stock July Flower.	
A Shell.		A little Bod.
SILICULA.	<i>Fumaria Lutea.</i> Yellow Fumatory.	
TORULOSA.	<i>Raphanus.</i> Radish.	Brawni Protuberances, when the Pericarpium is bunched out by the Seeds.
Fig. 3.		
ARTICULATUS.		In Joints.
Fig. 4.	<i>Hypocoum proeumbes.</i>	
Articulated.		
PARALLELUM.	Fig. 1.	
Parallel.		
TRANSVERSUM		
DISSEPIMENTUM.		Two Valved, the Seeds fixed to one Suture only.
Fig. 5.	<i>Polygala Myrtifolia.</i> Myrtle-leav'd Polygala.	
The Dissepmient running crosswise.		
LEGUME.		Pods with various cross divisions, forming distinct cells, as in Fig. 5, and 8.
Fig. 6.	<i>Lathyrus latifolia.</i> Everlasting Pea.	
A Shell.		
ISTHMUS INTER-CEPTUM.		
SCORPIURUS		
Vermiculate.		
Fig. 7.		
Common Caterpillar.		
CERATONIA Siliqua.		
St. John's Bread.		

PERICARPIUM.

FOLICULUS.	Fig. 1. A Folicle.	<i>Periploca Græca.</i>	A Pericarpium having one Valve, gaping lengthwise on one side, the Seeds not fixed to the Sutures.
D R U P A.	Fig. 2. Drupe.	<i>Cerasus.</i> <i>Cherry.</i>	A Pulpy Pericarpium, without Valves, containing a stone or nut.
DRUPA SICCA.	Fig. 3. Dry Drupa.	<i>Juglans.</i> <i>Walnut.</i>	Opposite to the foregoing, dry.
P O M U M.	Fig. 4. An Apple.	A fleshy Pericarpium without Valves, containing a Capsule.	
B A C C A.	Fig. 5. Berry.	<i>Sorbus aucuparia.</i> <i>White Bean Tree.</i>	A Pulpy Pericarpium without Valves, containing naked Seeds.
NIDULANTIA.	Fig. 6.	<i>Ribes cerasifaria.</i> <i>Goose Berry.</i>	The Seeds nestled in the pulp of the Berry.
S T R O B I L U S.	Fig. 7. A Cone.	<i>Pinus sylvestris.</i> <i>Scotch Fir.</i>	A Pericarpium formed from an Amentum with hard Scales.

S E M E N.

Seed, the Rudiment of a new Plant; are known according to the Number, Figure, Superfices and Consistence.

1. HILUM, the Eye, an external Scar of the Seed, where it has been fixed to the Fruit or Receptacle, as in the Bean.
2. CORCULUM, The Essence of a new Plant within the Seeds, c. b.
3. PLUMULA, a part of the Corculum, the ascending Scaly Part of the Plant.

ROSTELLUM, the descending part of the Corculum that forms the Root. (c.)

COTYLEDON, the side Lobes of the Seed, of a porous substance, and perishes. (d.) Fig. 2, 3.

C O R O N A. { *Dipsacus fullonum.*
Fig. 4. { Wild Teazel. } A little Cup, adhering to the top of the Seed, is deciduous.

P A P P U S. { *Carduus.*
Fig. 5. { Thistle. } A downy feathered Cup, adhering to the Top of the Seed, by which it flies.

S T I P I T A T U S. { A kind of a thread like Trunk, elevating the Down, and connecting the Seeds.
Fig. 6. { Stipitate }

A R I S T A T U S. { *Helianthus annua.*
Fig. 7. { Annual Sun Flower. } Having two Aristae, are deciduous.

C A P I L L A R I S. { *Hierachium Pilosella.*
Fig. 8. { Mouse-ear Hawkweed. } Simple undivided hairs

P L U M O S U S. { *Cnicus oleraceus.*
Fig. 9. { Pale-flowered Cnicus. } Feathery Hairs.

S E M E N.

C A U D A.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Atragena } \textit{Alpina}. \\ \text{Alpine Atragena.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\} \text{Having a feathery tail,}\right.$
Fig. 10. Tail.		
N A M U S.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Daucus } \textit{carota}. \\ \text{Carot.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\} \right.$
Fig. 11. Nooked.		
A R I L L U S.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Euonymus } \textit{Europaeus}. \\ \text{Common Spindle Tree} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\} \text{The exterior Coat of a}\right.$
Fig. 12.		
A L A.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pinus } \textit{Sylvestris}. \\ \text{Scotch Fir.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\} \text{A Membranaceous}\right.$
Fig. 13. Wing.		
Fig. 14.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Platanis } \textit{Orientalis}. \\ \text{Oriental Palm Tree.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\} \text{Wing, fixed to the}\right.$
N U X.		
Fig. 15. Nut.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Coryllus } \textit{Avellana}. \\ \text{Hazel Nut.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\} \text{Seed, covered with}\right.$
		$\left\} \text{a bony epitermis or}\right.$
		$\left\} \text{Shell.} \right.$

RECEPTACULUM.

The Receptacle is the Base, by which the Parts of Fructification are connected.

C O M M U N E.	Calendula <i>officinalis.</i> Fig. 1. Common.	Common Marigold.	Containing many Flowers and Fruit, as also in Fig. 1, 2, 3.
PUNCTATUM.	Leontodon <i>Taraxacum.</i> Fig. 2. Punctated.	Dandelion.	Marked with hollow Punctures.
P I L O S U M.	Carduus. Fig. 3. Hairy.	Thistle.	
PALEACEUM.	Rudbeckia <i>purpurea.</i> Fig. 4. Paleaceous.	Purple Rudbeckia.	Chaffy Scales, which distinguish the Flowers.
P L A N U M.	Fig. 1. Plain Flat.		
C O N I C U M.	Dipsacus <i>fulonum.</i> Fig. 5. Conic.	Wild Teazel.	Cone shaped, round, lessening towards the point.
S U B U L A T U M.	Myosurus <i>minimus.</i> Fig. 6. Subulate.	Mouse Tail.	Shaped like an Awl.
F L O R I S.	Of the Flower, Fig. 7.		Rubus <i>Fruticosus.</i>
F R U C T U S.	and of the Fruit.		Bramble.
FLOS COMPOSITIS.	Fig, 1, 2, 3. Compound Flower.		
FLOS AGREGATIS.	Scabiosa <i>succisa.</i> Fig. 8. Aggregate Flowers.	Devil's-bit Scabious.	The Receptacle is longer, the Flowers have little Peduncles.

R E C E P T A C U L U M.

Umbella, an Umbel, a Receptacle which from a common Centre runs out into Thread-shaped Footstalks of Proportionate lengths.

S I M P L E X.

Fig. 9.
Simple.

Androsace *Sepentrio-*
nalis.
Footed-leav'd An-

drosee. The Footstalks from
one centre of the Re-
ceptacle.

C O M P O S I T A.

Fig. 10.
Composite.

Bupleurum rodundifo-
lium.
Hare's Ear, or Thorw

When every Footstalk
of the general Um-
bel produces a par-
tial Umbel.

U N I V E R S A L I S.

Universal.

{ (a.) Fig. 10, composed of many litté Umbels,
(b.) the Partial Umbel.

P R O L I F E R A.

Fig. 11.
Paolifer.

Enanthe crocata.
Hemlock.

An Umhel more than
decompount.

C Y M A.

Fig. 12.

Viburnum Tinus.
Laurestinus.

A Receptacle produc-
ing many Footstalks
from the same centre,
that are of unequal
lengths.

R A C H I S.

Fig. 13.

Prianus sylvestris.
Scotch Fir.

A Receptacle, the
Fructification is fix-
ed to it lengthwise,
forming a Spike.

S P A D I X.

Fig. 14.

Arum maculatum.
Wake Robin.

A Receptacle, produ-
ced within a Spatha
or Sheath, is simple,
not divided.

S P A D I X.

Fig. 15.

{ A Receptacle proper to the Balms, and is
divided.

B U L B U S.

A Bulb, is an Hibernacle placed on the descending Caudex, and contains the Rudiments of the Plant and Leaf that perishes.

S O L I T U S. { *Ranunculus bulbosus.* } A Solid fleshy Bulb;
Fig. 1. Solid. { *Butter Cup:* } without any internal
Solid. division.

T U N I C A T U S. { *Allium cæpa.* } Coats lying over each
Fig. 2. Coated. { *Onion.* } other.

S Q U A M A T U S. { *Lilium candidum.* } Consisting of Scales.
Fig. 3. Squamous. { *White Lilly.* }

C A U L I N U S. { *Lilium bulbiferum.* } Growing on the Stem,
Fig. 4. Cauline: { *Bulb-bearing Lilly.* } of the Plant.

Gemma. a Bud, is an Hibernacle, with its Leaves, &c.

F O L I A R I S. { *Betula alnus.* } To Leaves only (a.)
Fig. 5. Foliar. { *Alder Tree.* }

F L O R A L I S. { *Corylus avelana.* } To Flowers only (a.)
Fig. 6. Floral. { *Hazel Nut.* }

C O M U N I S. { *Amigdalus Perfica.* } Common to both flow-
Fig. 7. Common. { *Peach Tree.* } ers and Leaves. (a)

V E R N A T I O.

Vernation is the manner how the Leaves are folded in the Gem or Bud, as seen.

Fig. 1. CONVOLUTE, *Canna indica*.

2. INVOLUTE, *Alisina Plantago, Potamogeton, Viola*.
3. REVOLUTE, *Primula veris Rosmarinus Nerium*.
4. OBVOLUTE, *Dianthus barbatus Lychnis Dipsacus*.
5. CONVOLUTE, *Prunus cerasus Lactuca Hierachium*.
6. IMBRICATE, *Campanula rodulaifolia*.
7. EQUIANT, *Iris Pseudo, Acorus, Laurus, Daphne, Syringa*: With two prominent Angles.
8. PLICATE, *Veratum album, Malva, Urtica, Passiflora*.
9. CONVOLUTE, *doubly, Arum maculatum, Melianthus Rosa*: more than one leaf.
10. INVOLUTE, *opposite, Pyrus Malus, Commelina annua*.
11. INVOLUTE, *alternae*.
12. REVOLUTE, *opposite*.
13. CONVOLUTE, *doubly*.
14. COVOLUTE, *trebly*.
15. CIRCINALE, *Spirale*.

EQUITANT, *ancipit. Equitant three ways, so as to form a Triangle*.



ERRATA;

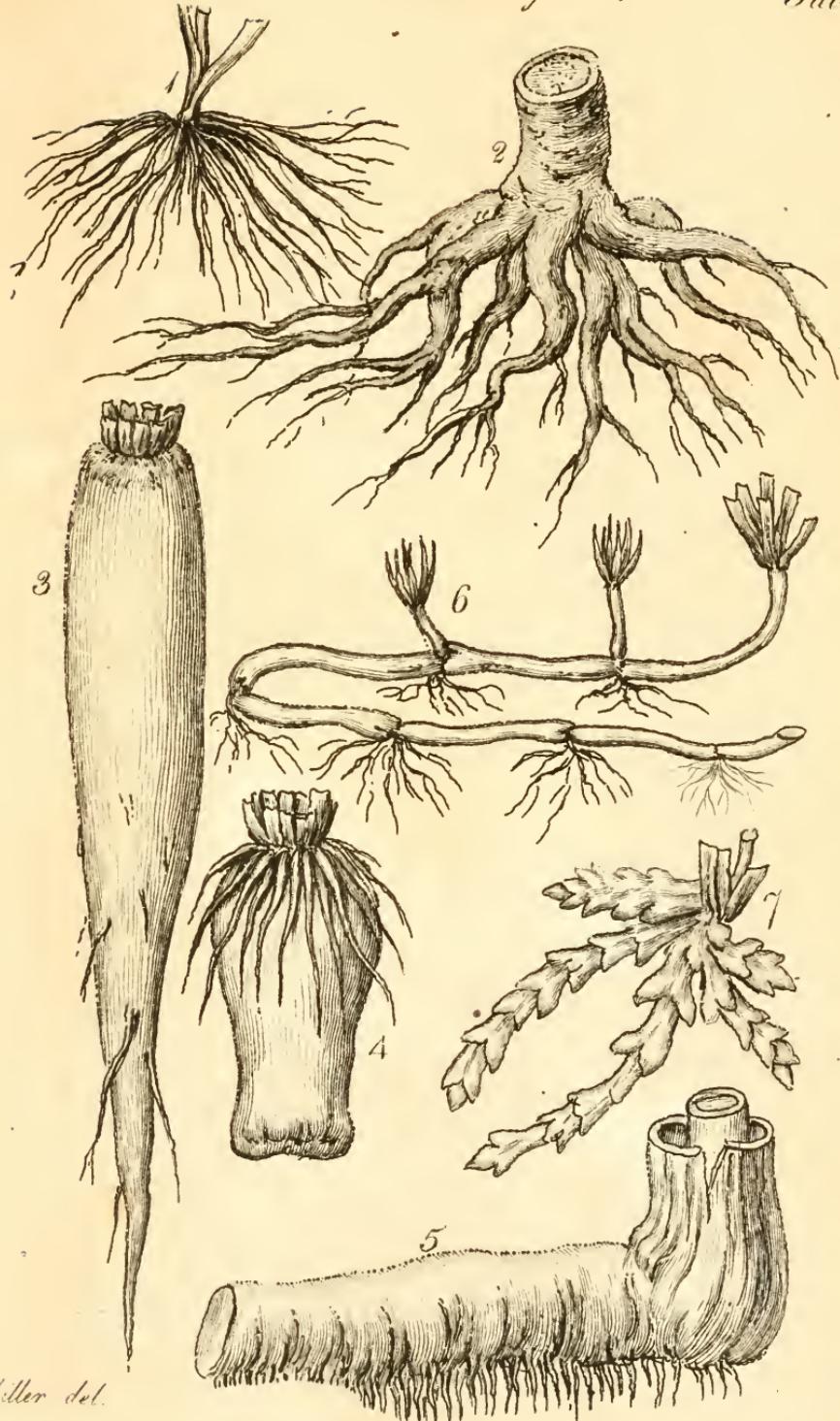
Page	for	Read
2	R A M I X	R A D I X.
4	Fig. 2, suffruticosus	suffruticose.
5	{ Fig. 1, flave	flexures.
5	{ Fig. 2, Tripe	Triple.
9	Fig. 2, Angeld	Anglcd.
13	Fig. 3. Bulbiferus	Bulbiferus
23	Fig. 48. liked	like.
28	Fig. 131, Sempervinens	Sempervirens.
35	Fig. 3, Saurus	Saururus.
39	{ Fig. 5, Palm	Palme.
39	{ I N T E R R I G I M A E	I N T E G E R R I M A E;
40	{ Fig. 4, Vitis	Vitis.
40	{ Spiralings	Spiraly.
41	Fig. 4, lichinus	lichnides.
42	Fig. 5, Aretvim	Aretium.
42	{ Gands	Glands.
45	{ Fig. 6, Artudina	Artuina.
46	{ B R A C T E	B R A C T E A E.
46	{ Fig. 2, Catuacs	Catua.
48	Fig. 2, Caline	Cauline.
49	Fig. 1, Viis	Vitis.
52	Fig. 3, Paris	Mimosa.
52	{ Fig. 4, Parnofia	Parnassia.
54	{ Fig. 6, anna	annual.
	Fig. 7, Virginis	Virginia.
55	{ Fig. 1, Napcea	Napcea.
	Fig. 7, Zeylonica	Zeylanica.
57	Fig. 2, crubico	orbica
58	Fig. 1, Many	One
60	N T U S	N U T U S.
61	{ Fig. 2, Globour	Globus
	{ Sphaericephley	Sphaeracephalus.
62	Fig. 4, Ovais	Ovatis
63	Fig. 2, Capaceo	Iappacea
64	Fig. 2, Orbico	Orubica
66	F O L I A L U S	F O L I A T U S.
68	Fig. , N U D U S	N U T A N S.
70	Fig. 9, Sigmo	Sagina.
70	Fig. , Bobortia	Bobortia.
73	Fig. , Cratægus	Cratægus.
76	Craleyus	Narcissus.
77	{ Fig. 1, Nacissus	F R I T E L A R I A.
	Fig. 5, TRITELARIA	Farina.
78	Fig. 14, Formi	F I L I F O R M I S.
79	Fig. 4, FILIRFORMIS	T R I C O C A.
80	Fig. 3, TRCOECA	alterne.
26	Fig. , altenave	

O M I S S I O N.

Tab. 60.	{ B R A C T E A T U S.	} having floral leaves.
Fig. 4.		
Tab. 71.	{ A B R E V I A T U M.	} when the Cup, or Caiyx, is shorter than the Tube of the Flower.
Tab. 73.	{ C O L O R A T A.	}
Fig. 7.		
Tab. 74.	{ R E C T A.	} upright;
Fig. 4.		

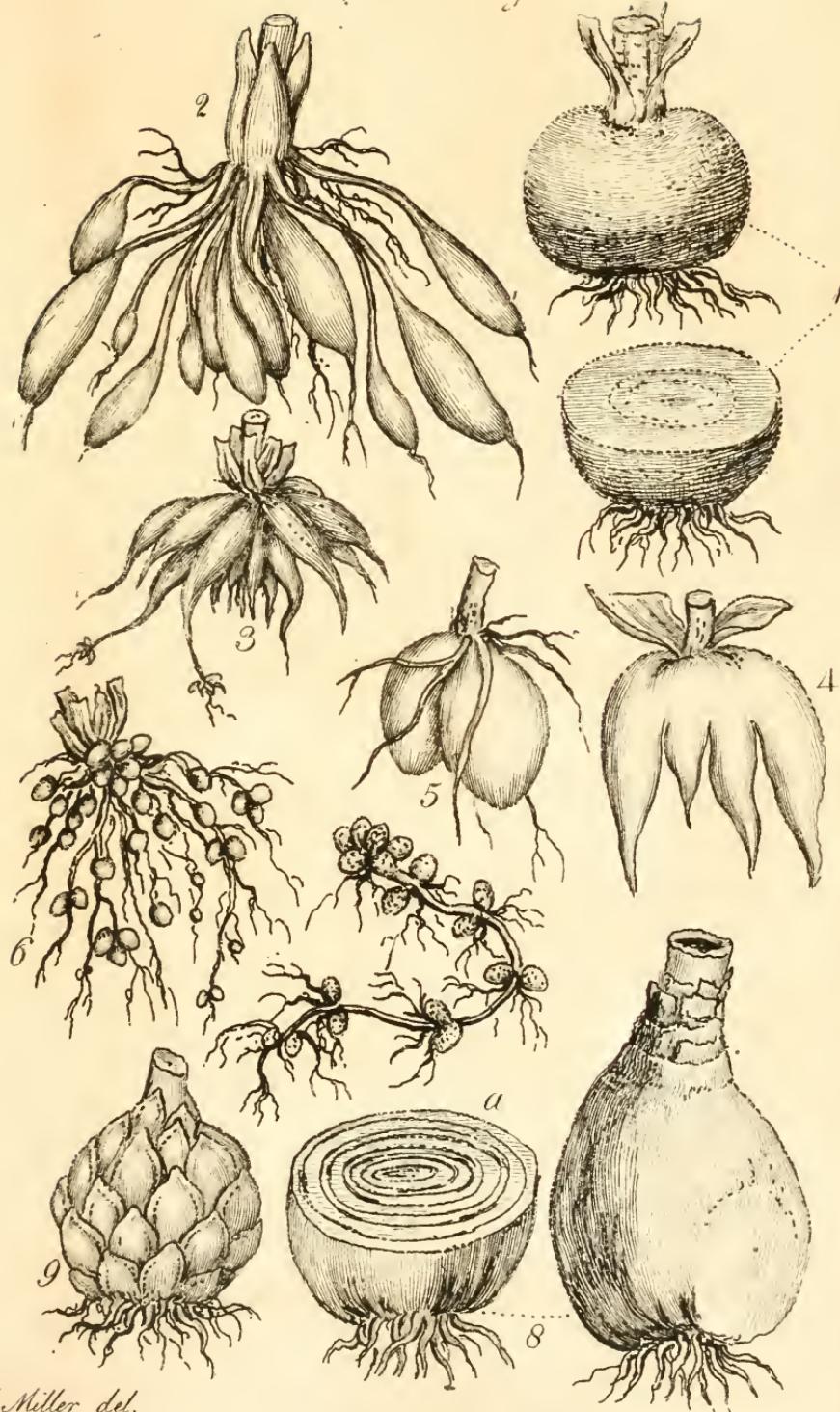
Radix. Figura.

Tab. 1.



Radic. sanguinaria.

Tab. 2.





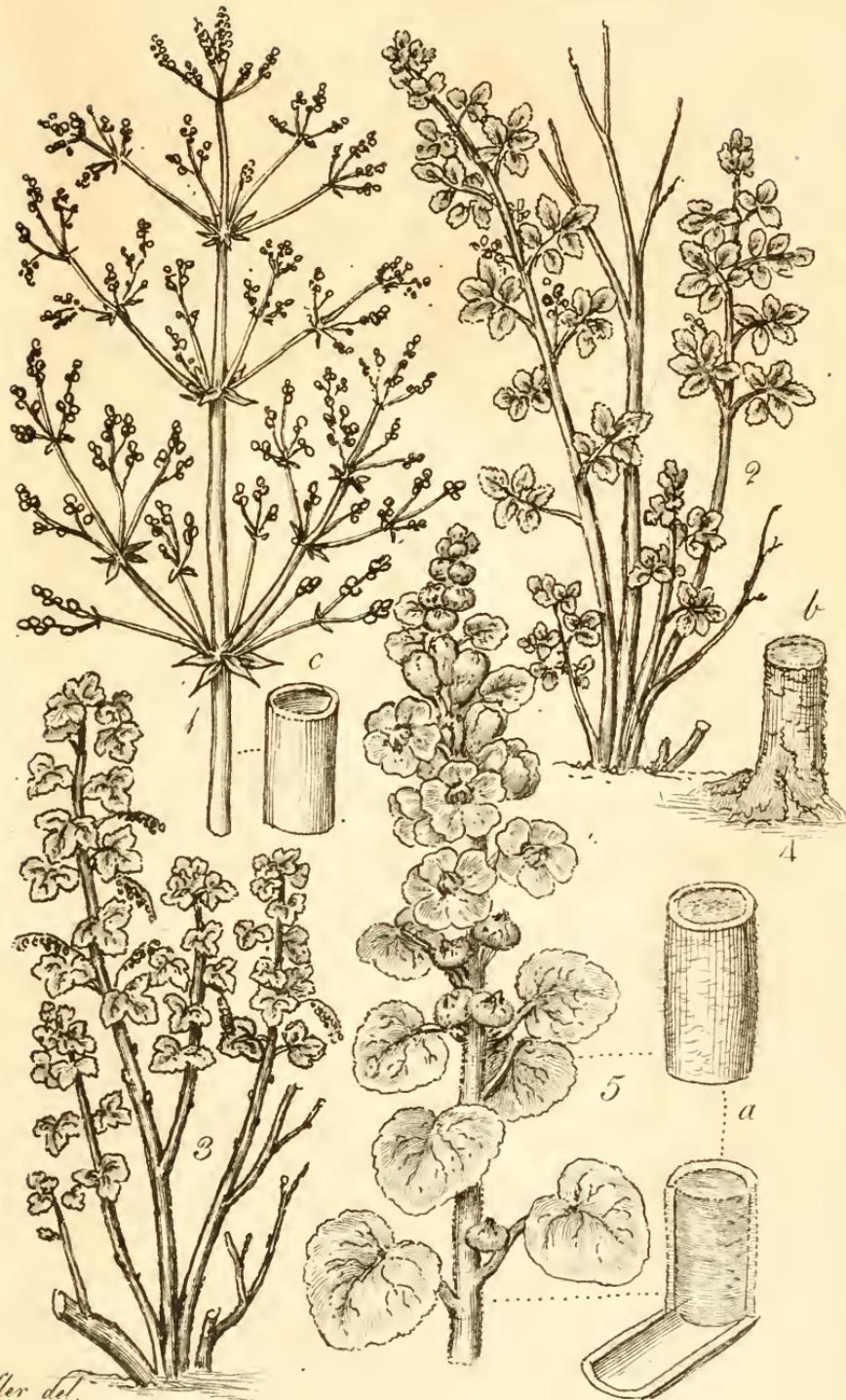
Truncus, Species.

Fig. 3.



Truncus, Duratione.

Tab. 4.

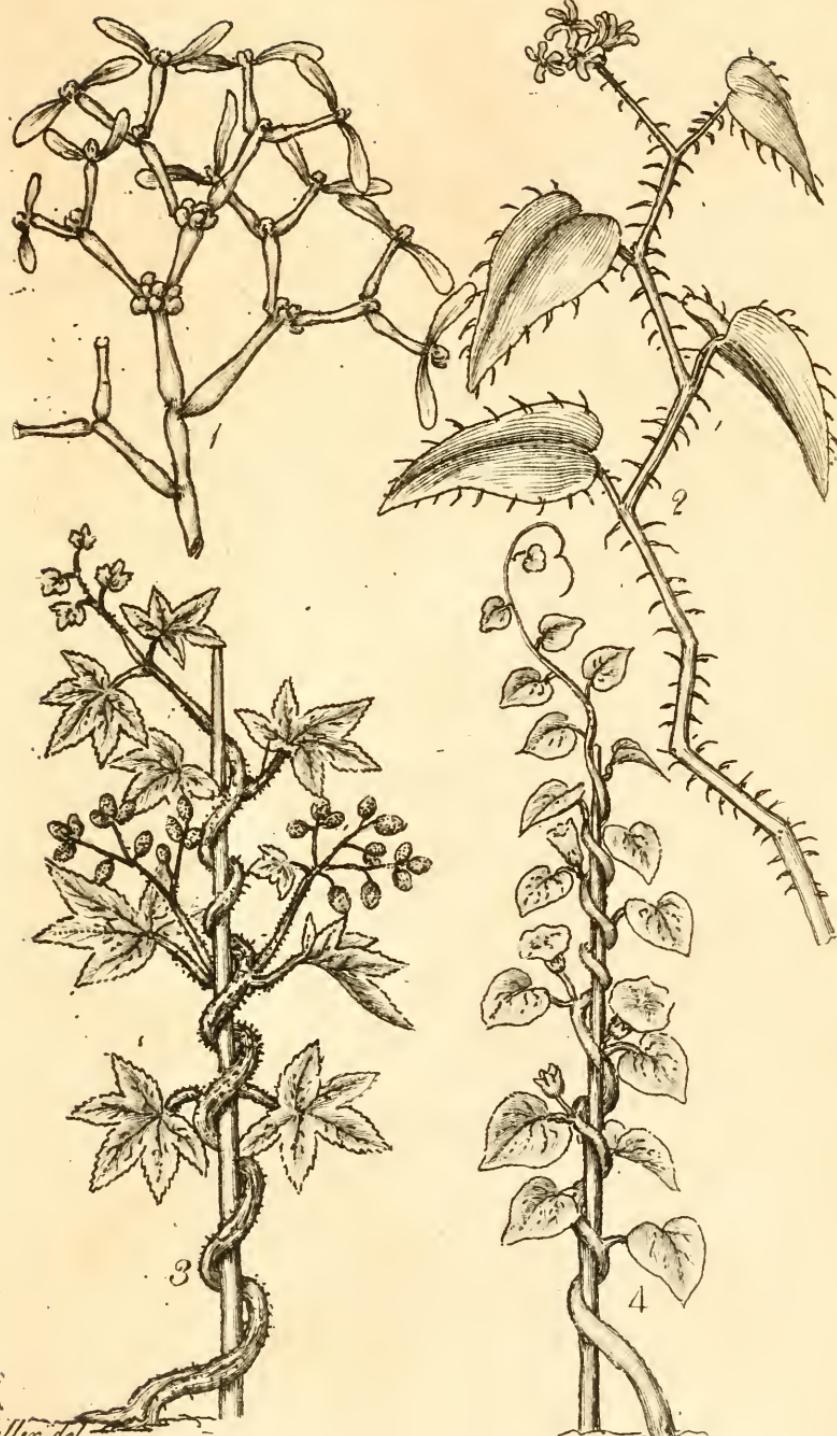


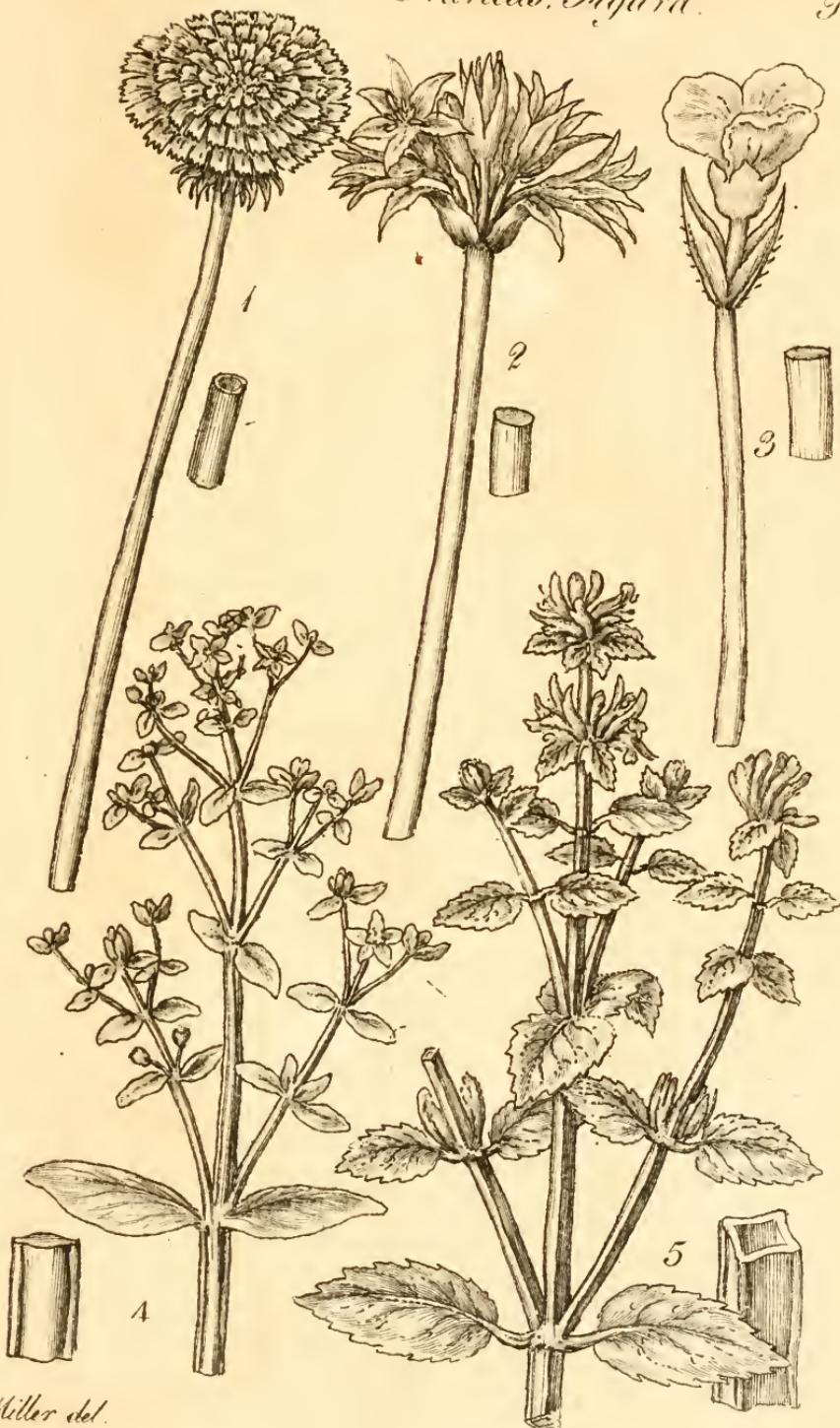


Truncus, Directione.

Taf. 0.

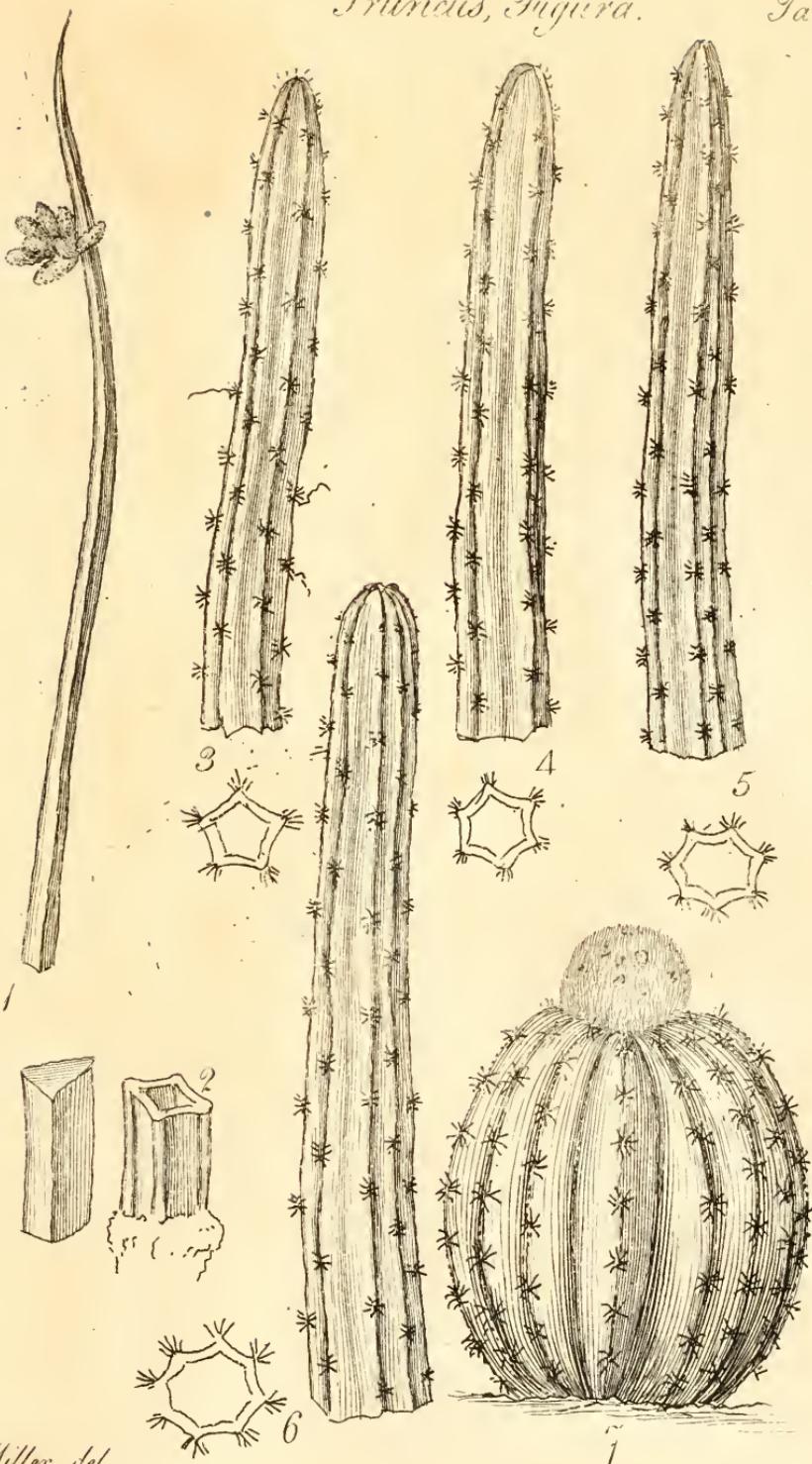




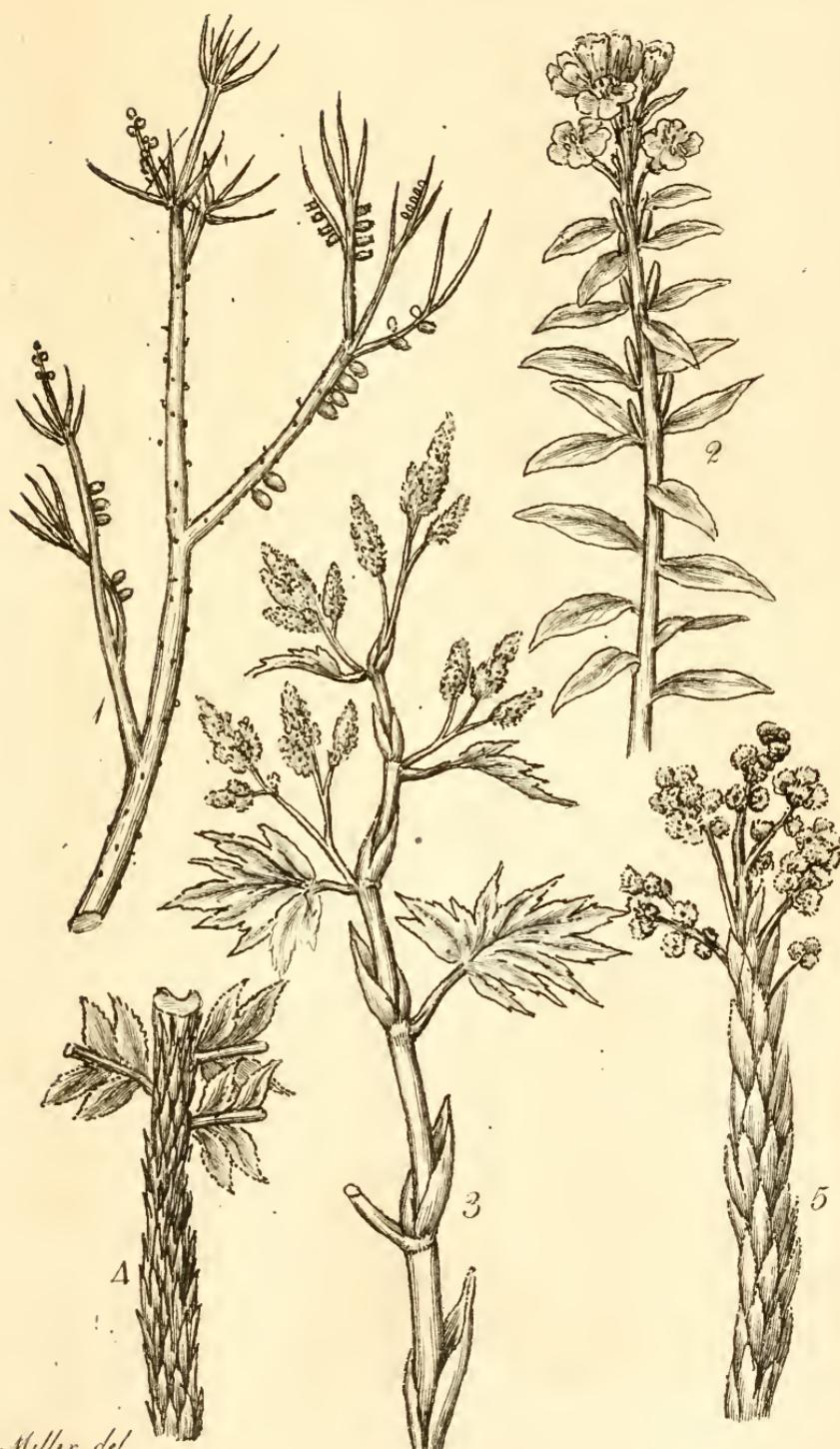


Truncus, Figura.

Tab. y.

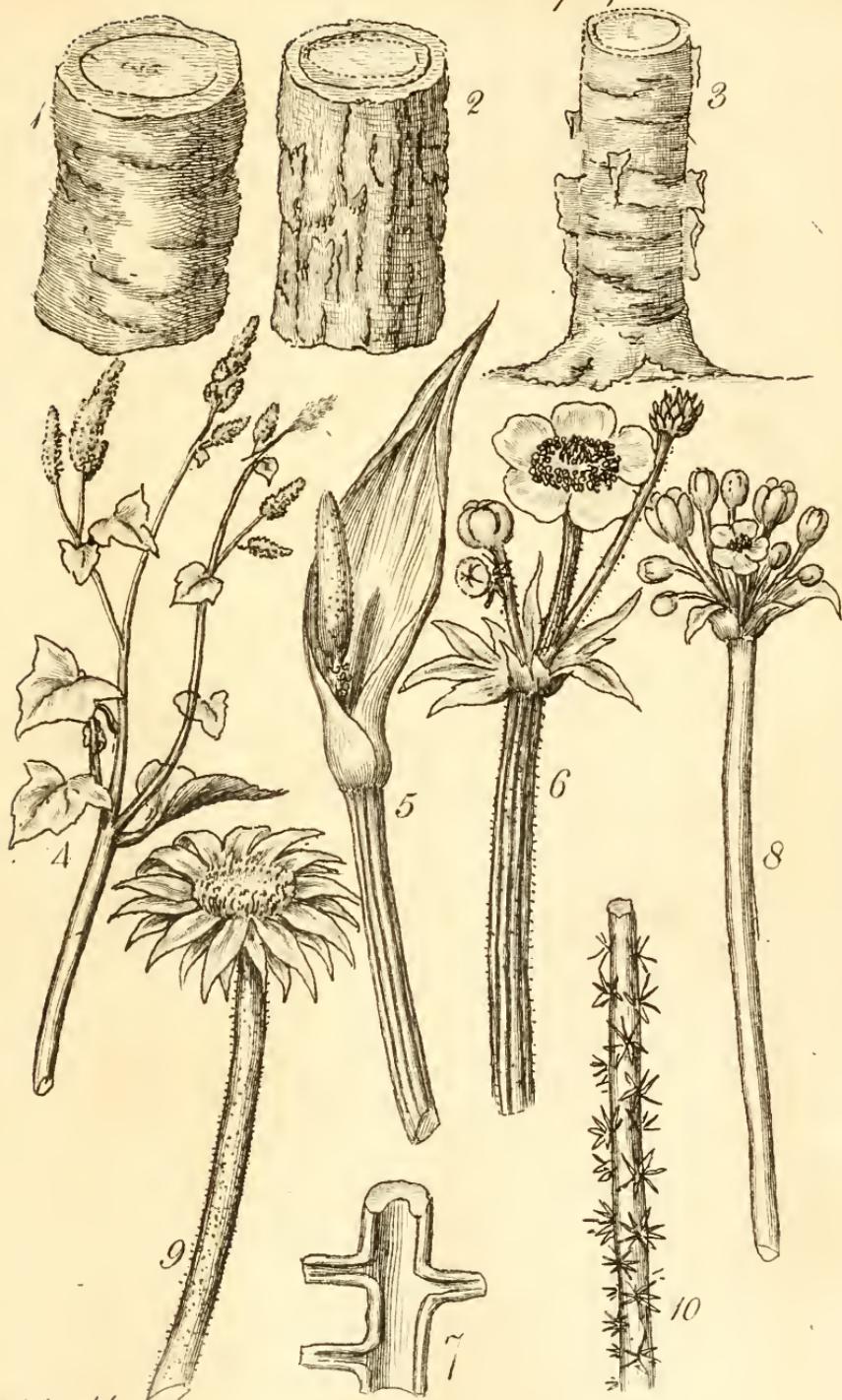






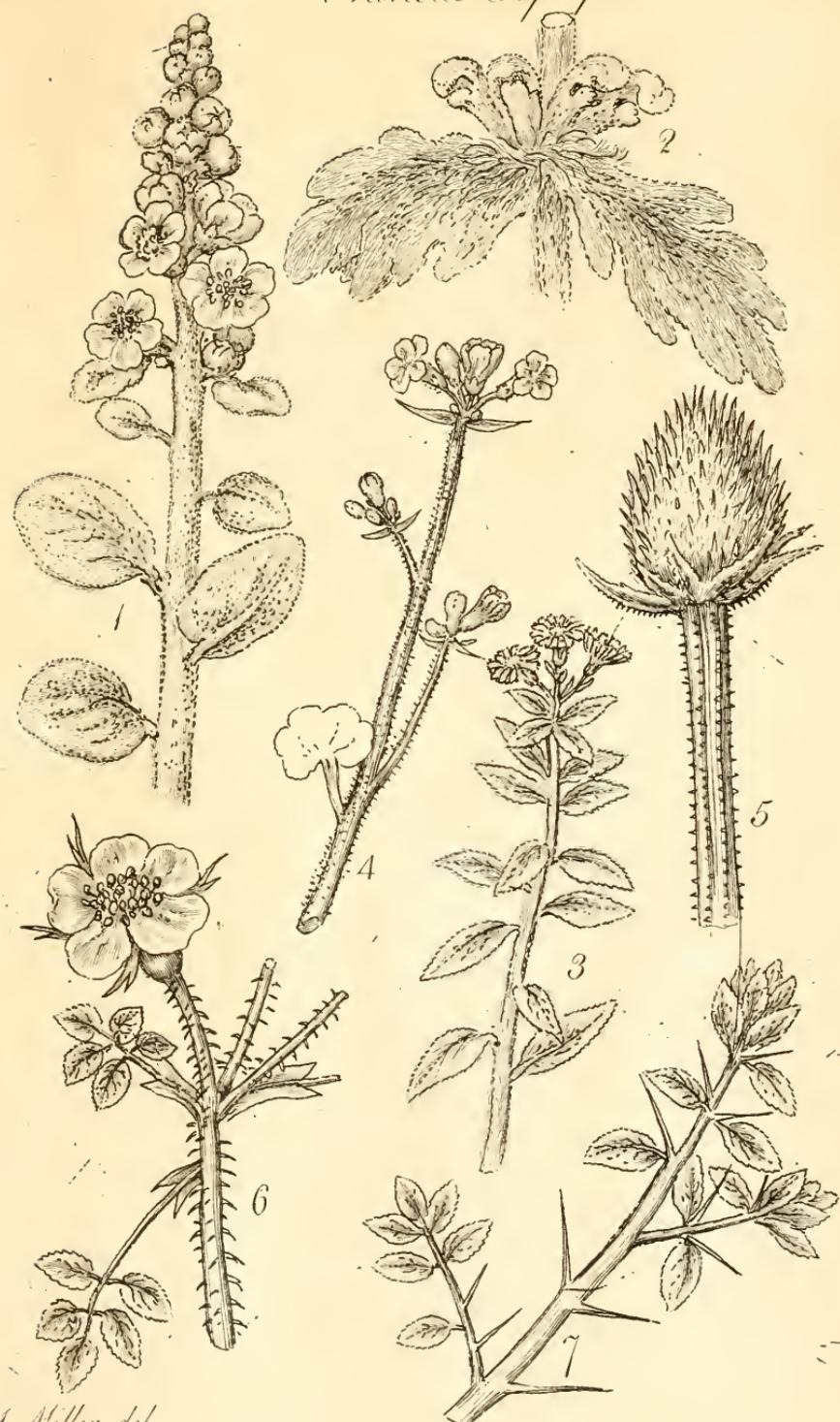
Truncus. Superficie.

Tab. 11.



Fruncus Superficie.

Tab. 12.



Truncus. Superficie.

Taf. 13



L. Miller del.



Truncus. Composition.

Tab. 15.





Truncus. Composition. Tab. 16.





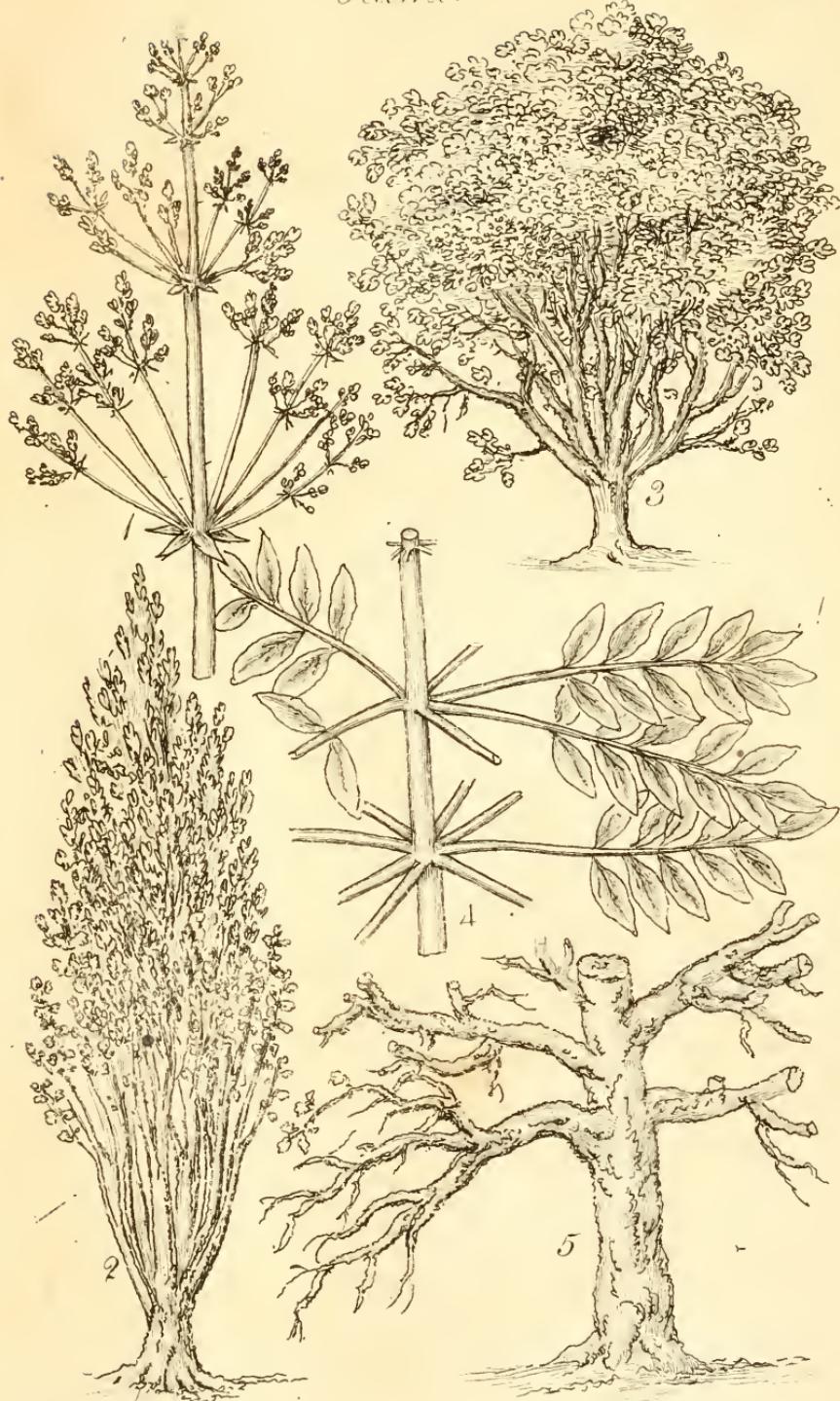
Rami.

Tab. 7.



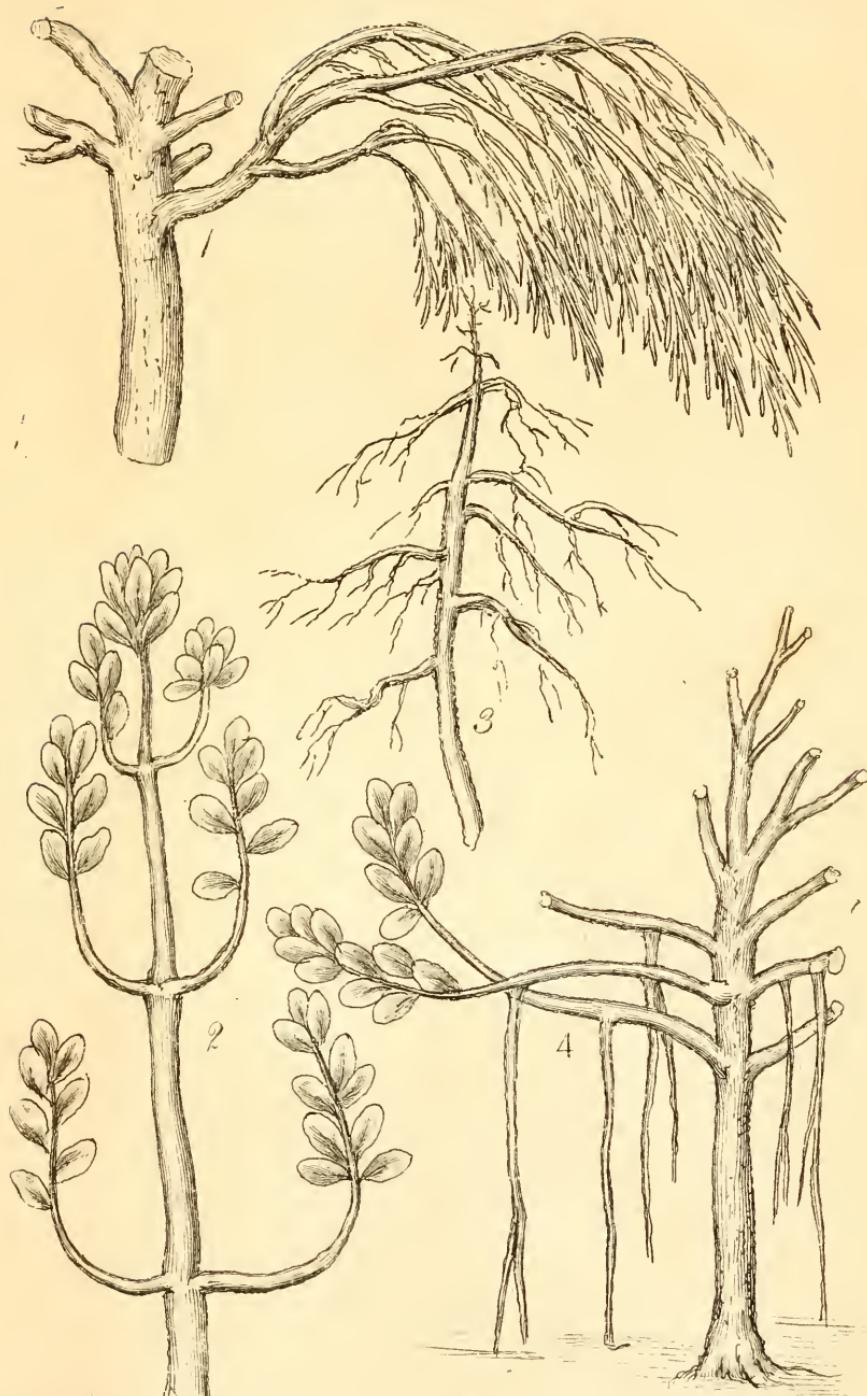
Rami.

Taf. 18.



I. Heller del







Simple Leaves.

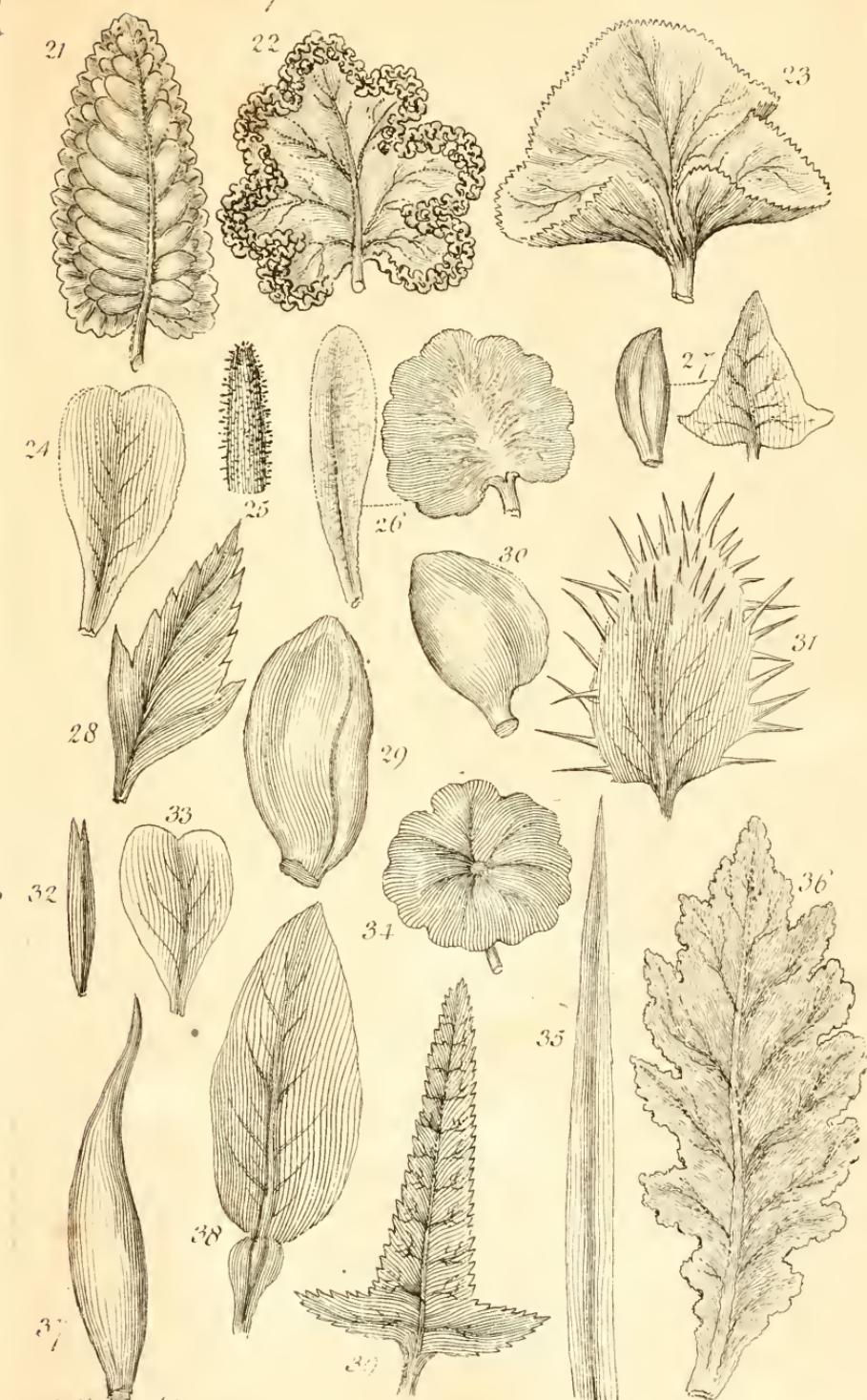
Taf. 21





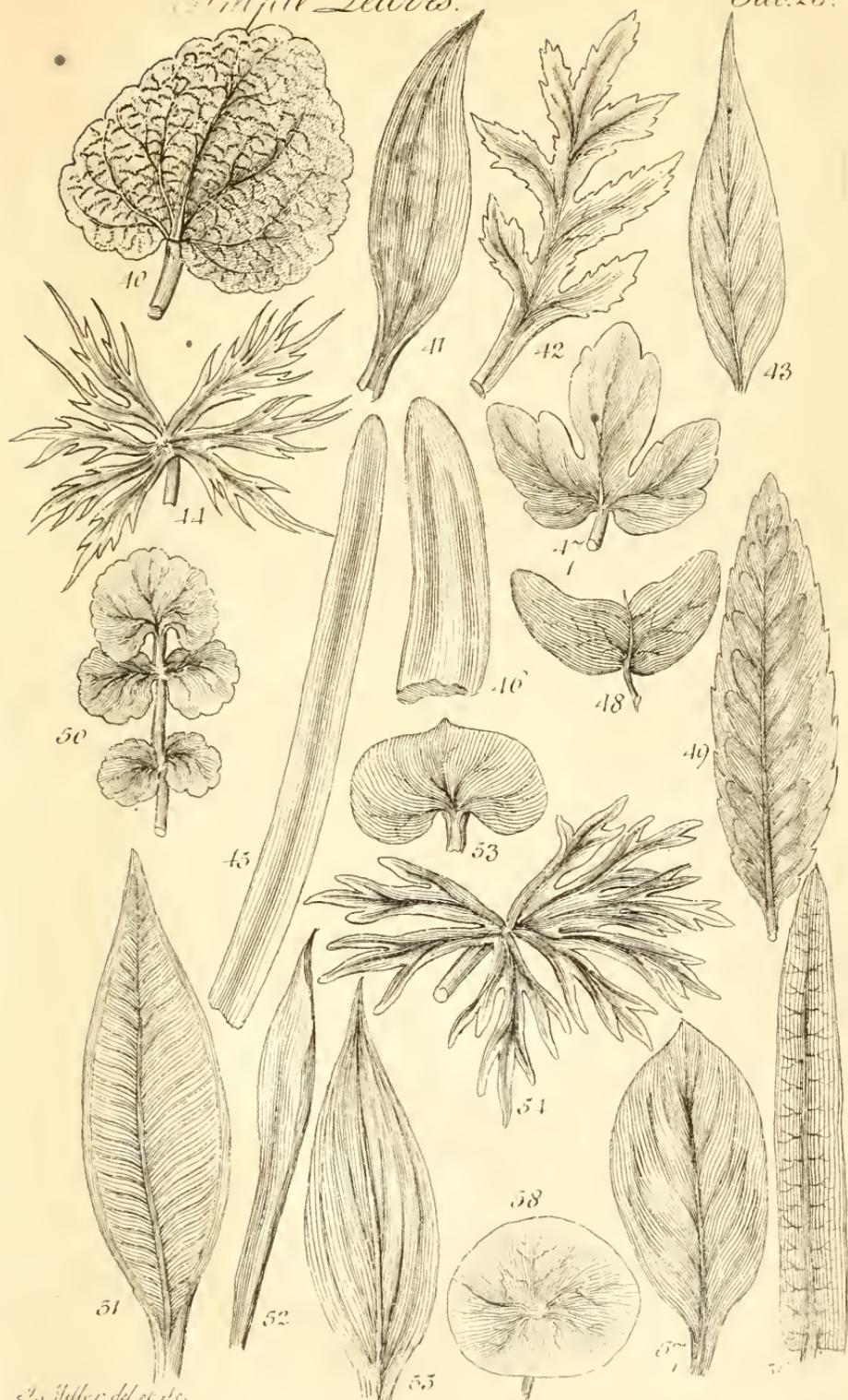
Simple Leaves.

Tab. 22



Simple Leaves.

Tab. 23.





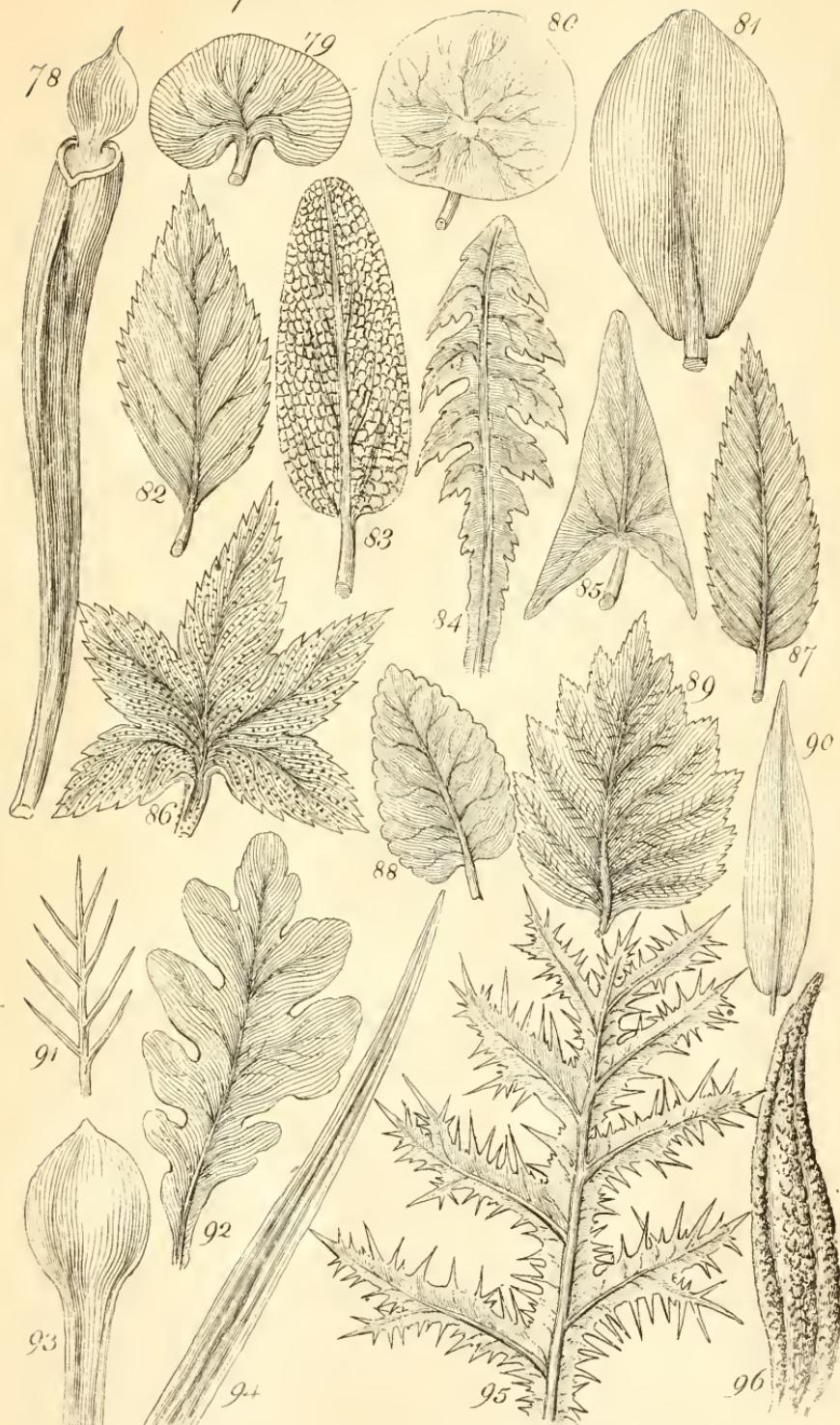
Simple Leaves.

Tab. 24



Simple Leaves.

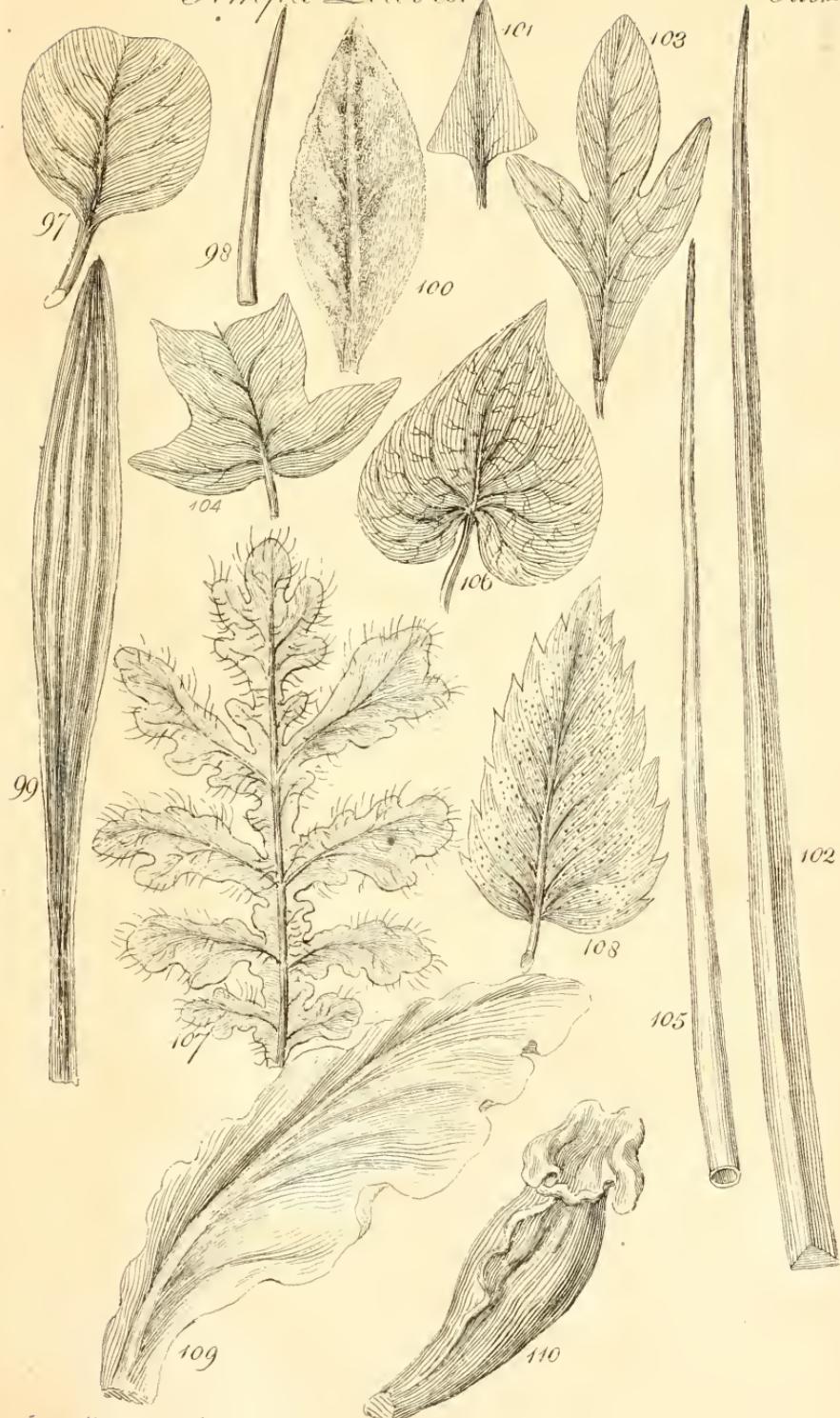
Tab. 25





Simple Leaves.

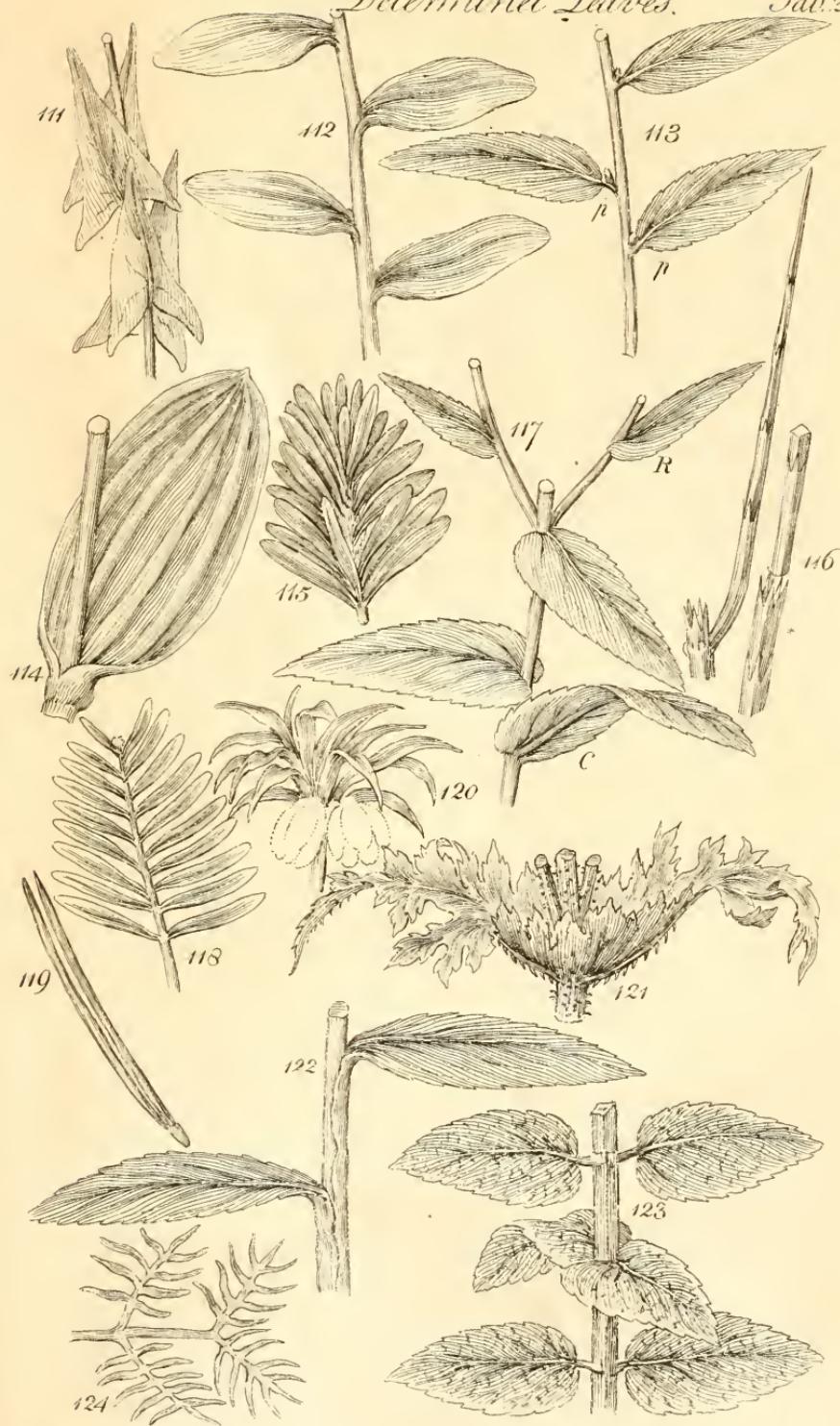
Tab. 26





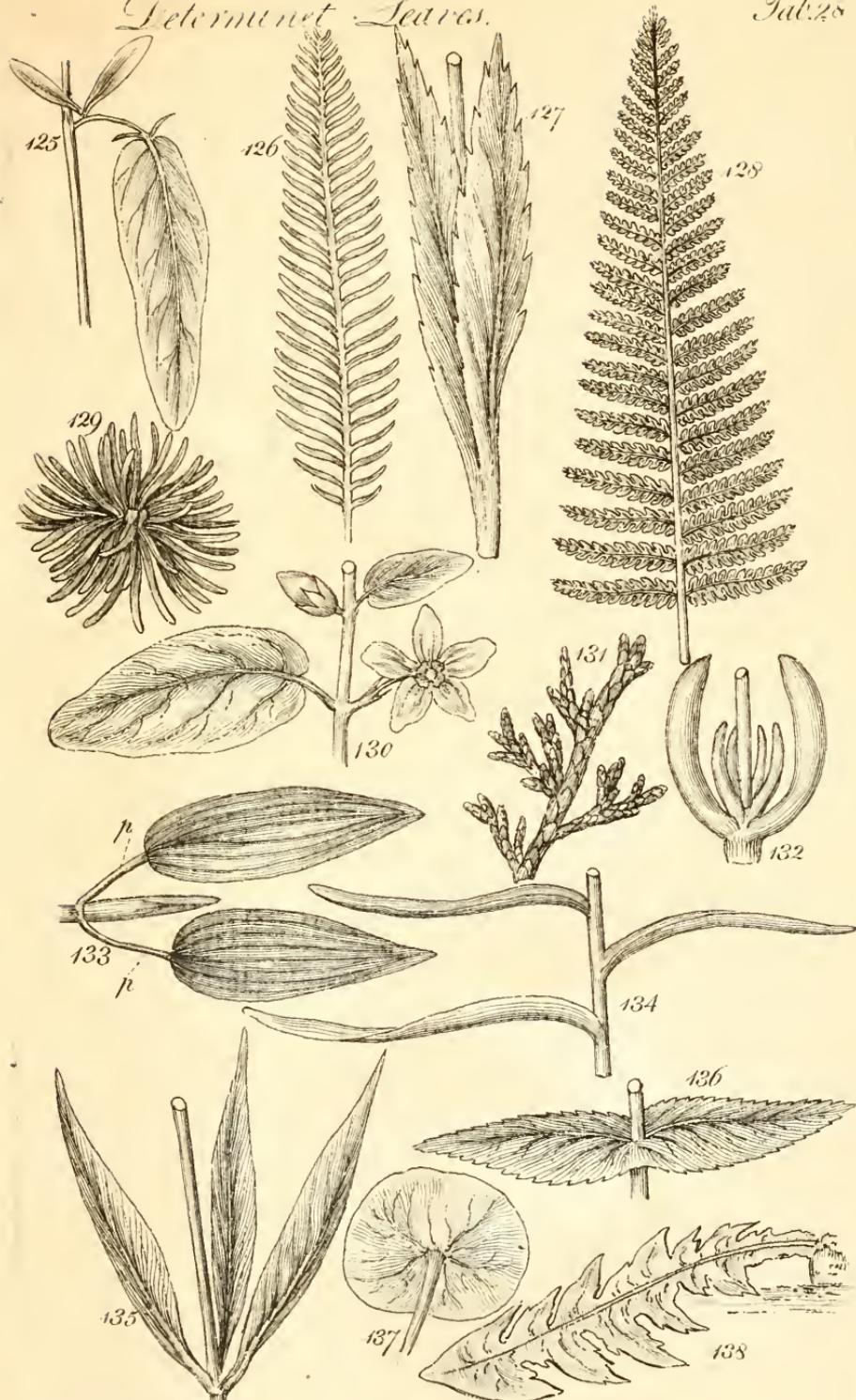
Determinat Laurus.

Tab. 27



Determinet : Leaves.

Tab. 28



Determinet Leaves.

Taf. 29





Compound Leaves.

Tab. 30





Compound Leaves.

Tab. 31

165



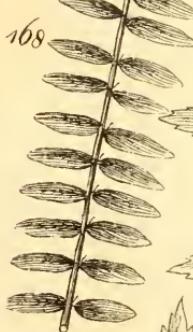
166



167



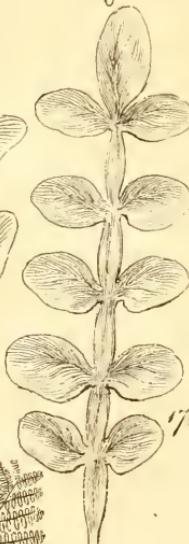
168



169



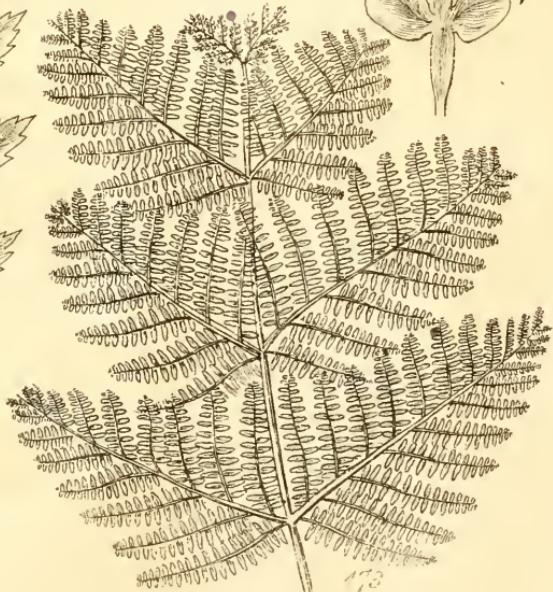
170



171



172



173



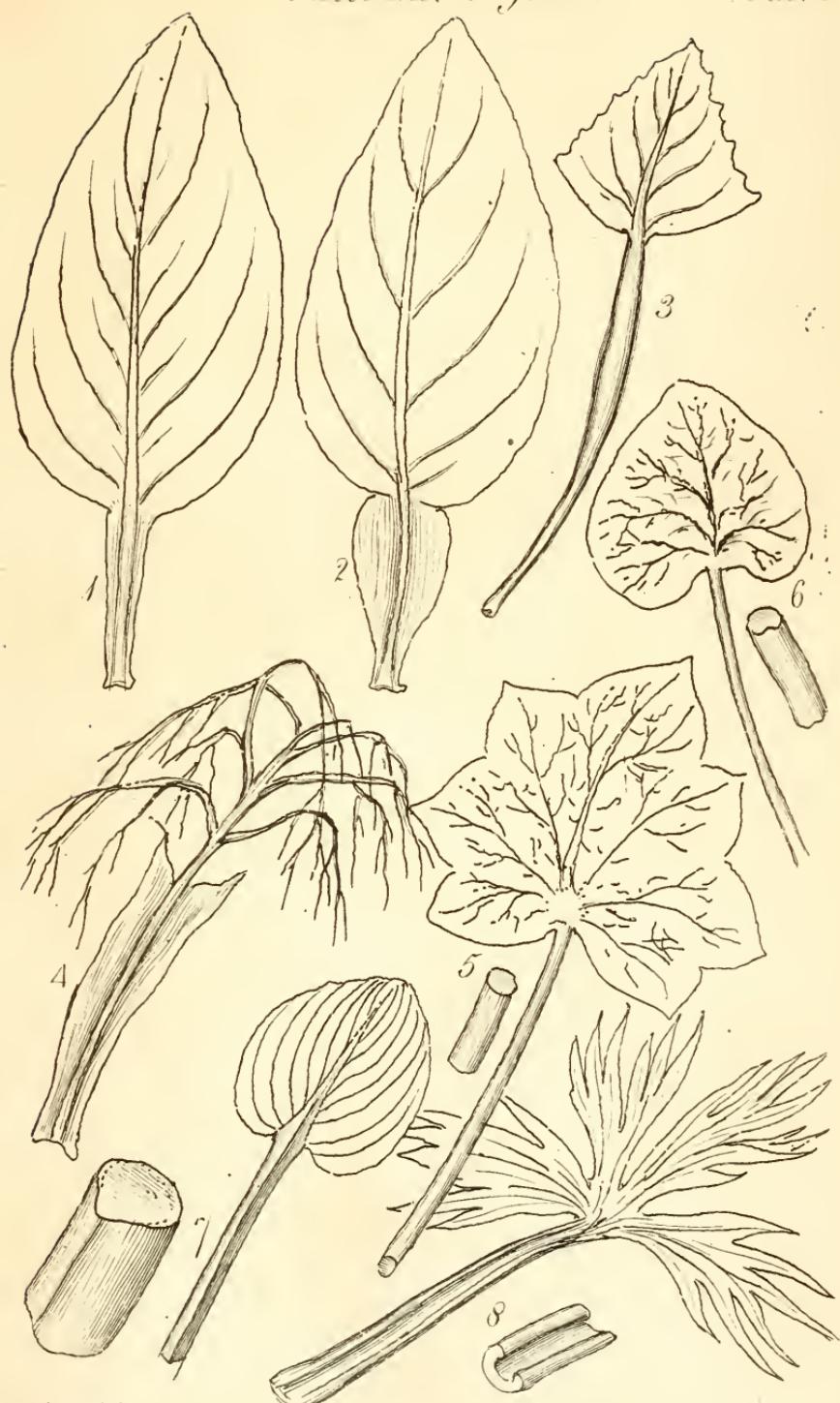
Compound Leaves.

Tab: 32



Petiolus. Figura.

Taf. 33







Petiolus Insertion.

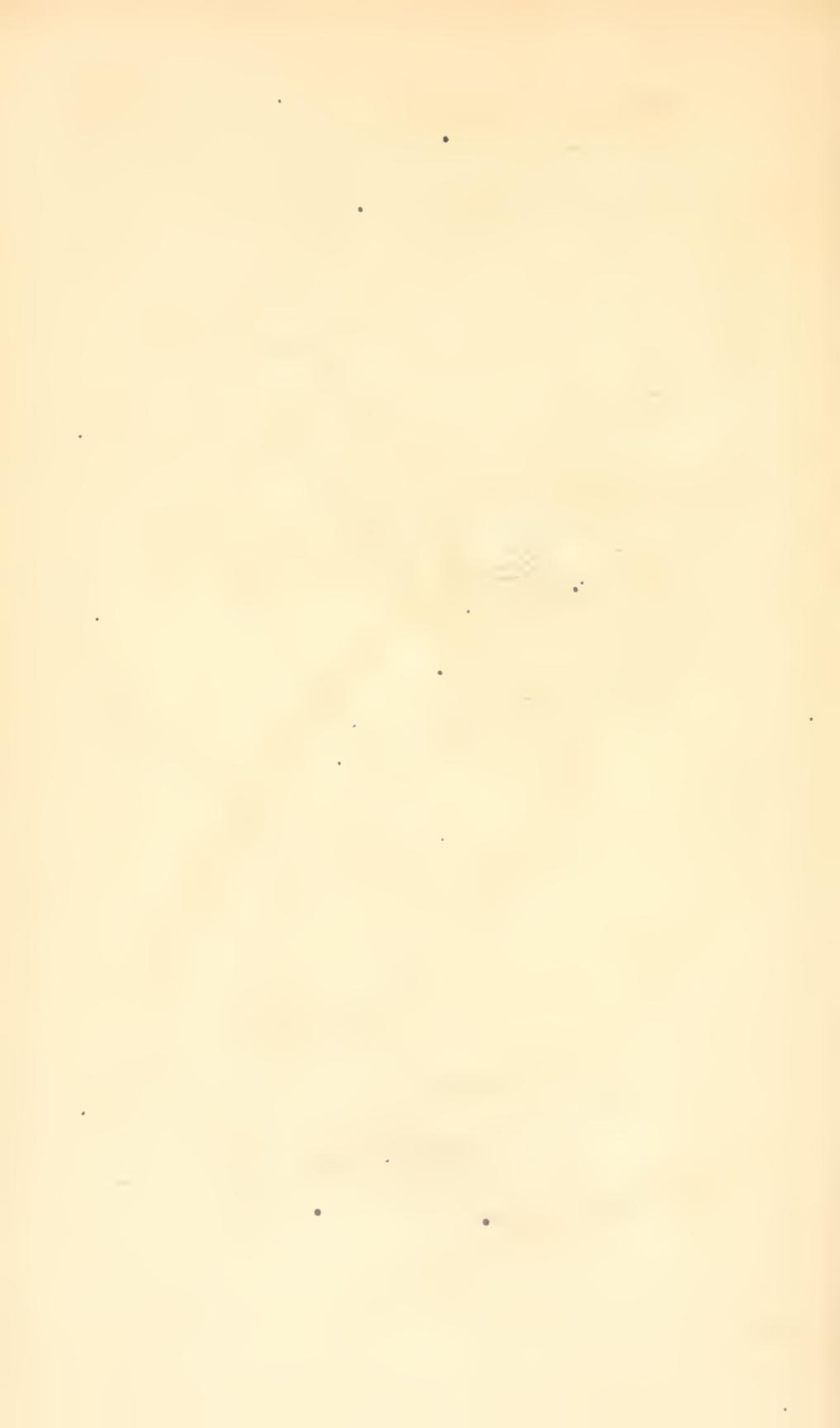
Taf. 35.



Petiolus Direction.

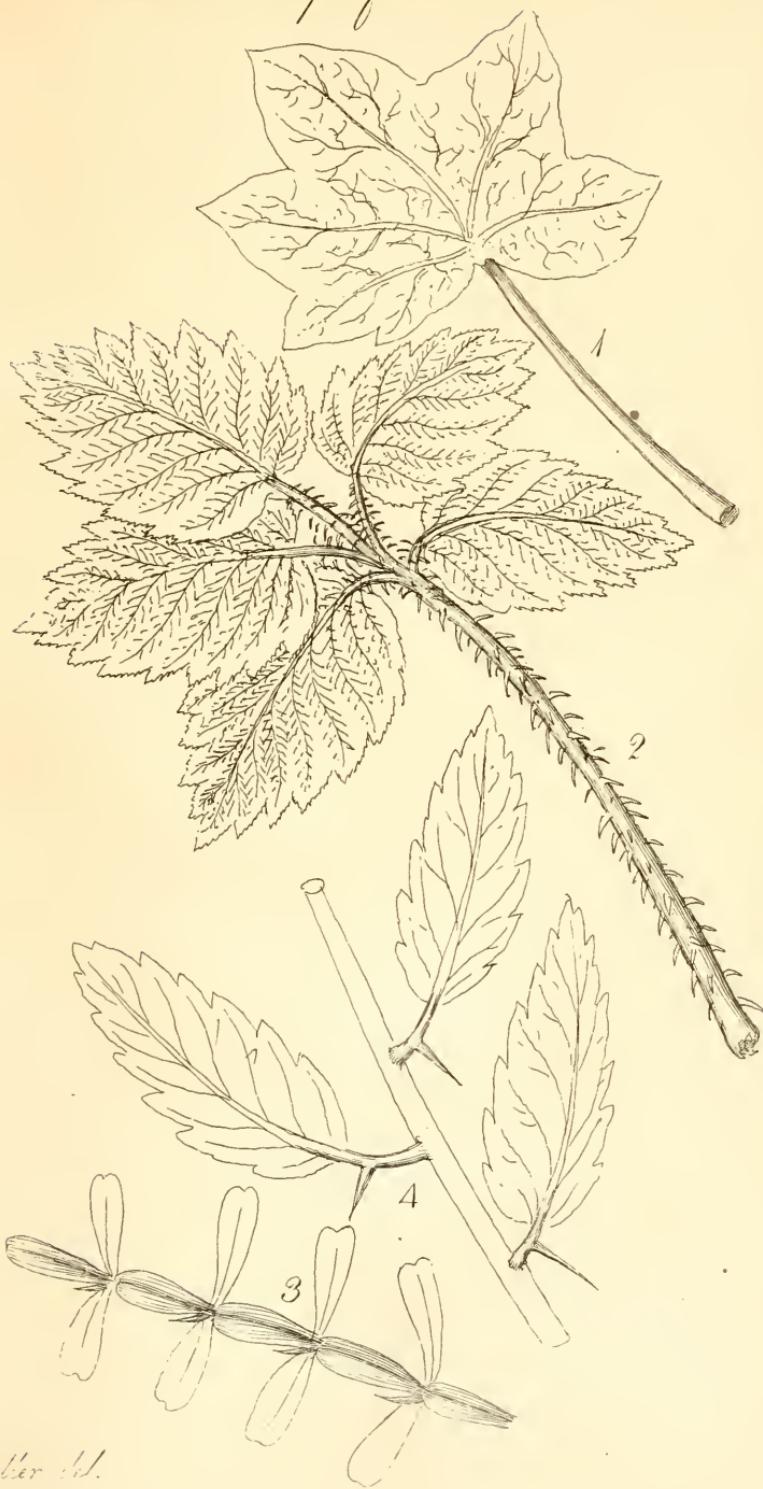
Tab. 36.



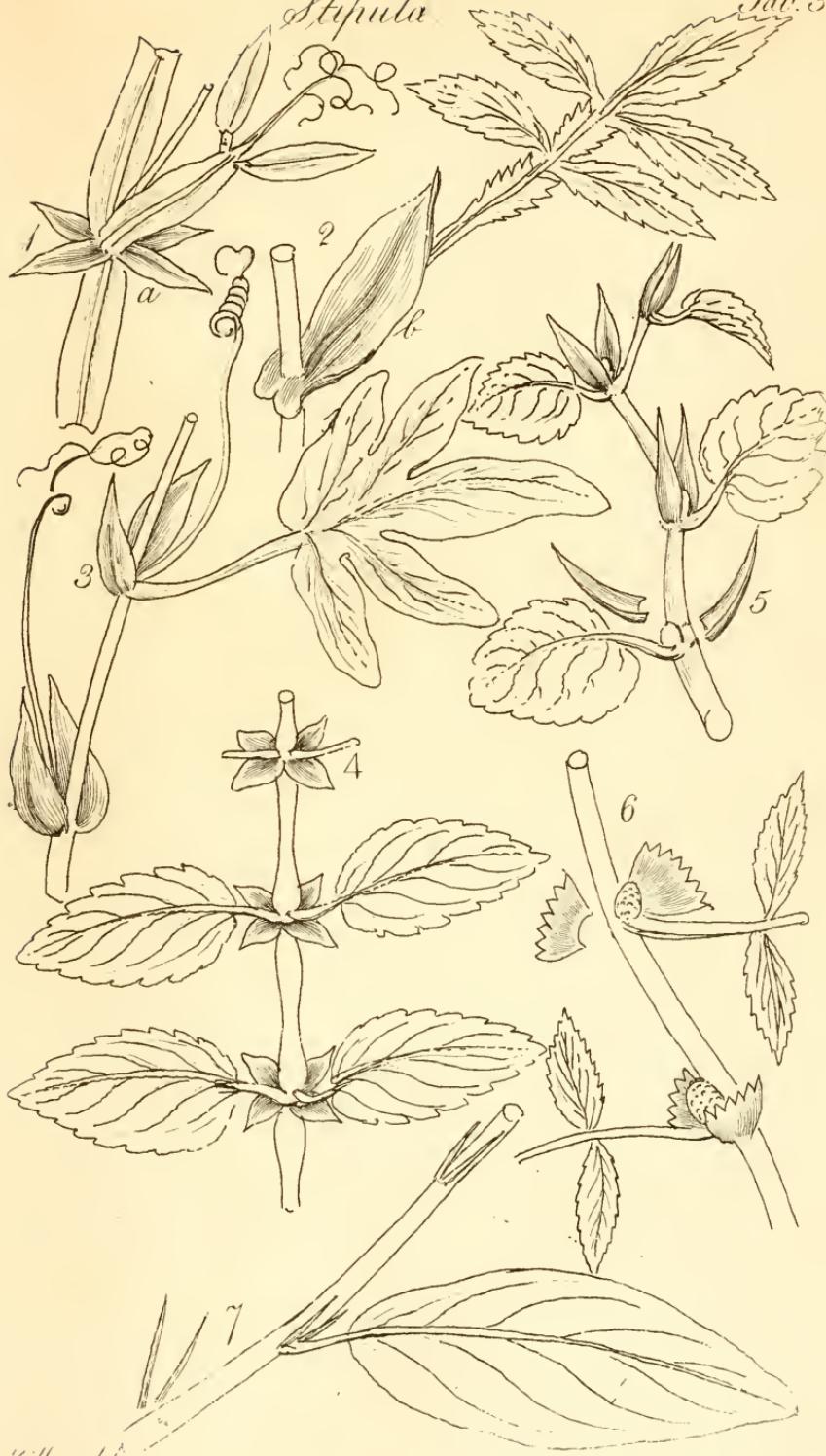


Peltolias superficie.

Taf. 37.

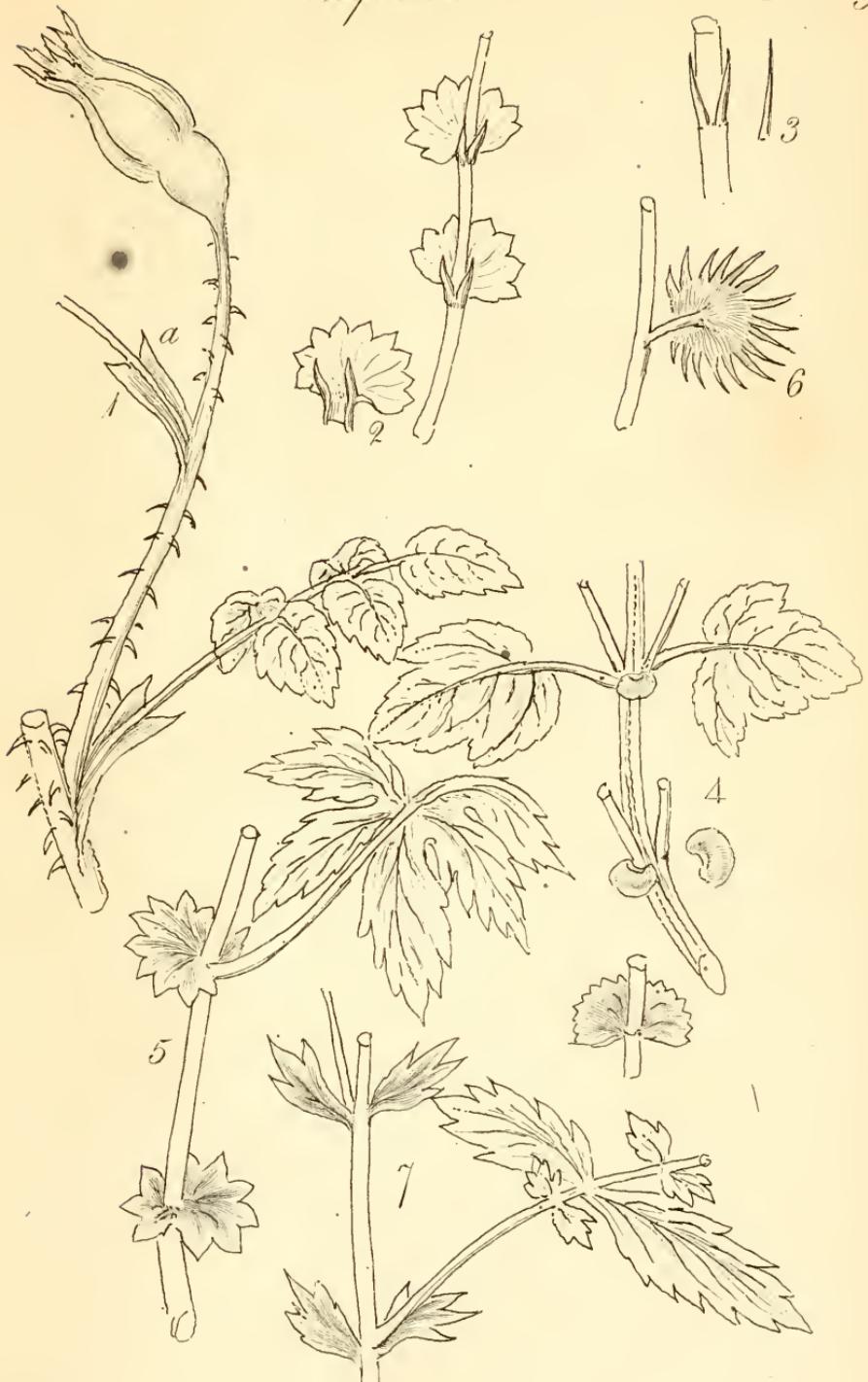






Stipulae.

Tab. 39.



J. Miller del.



Cirrhos.

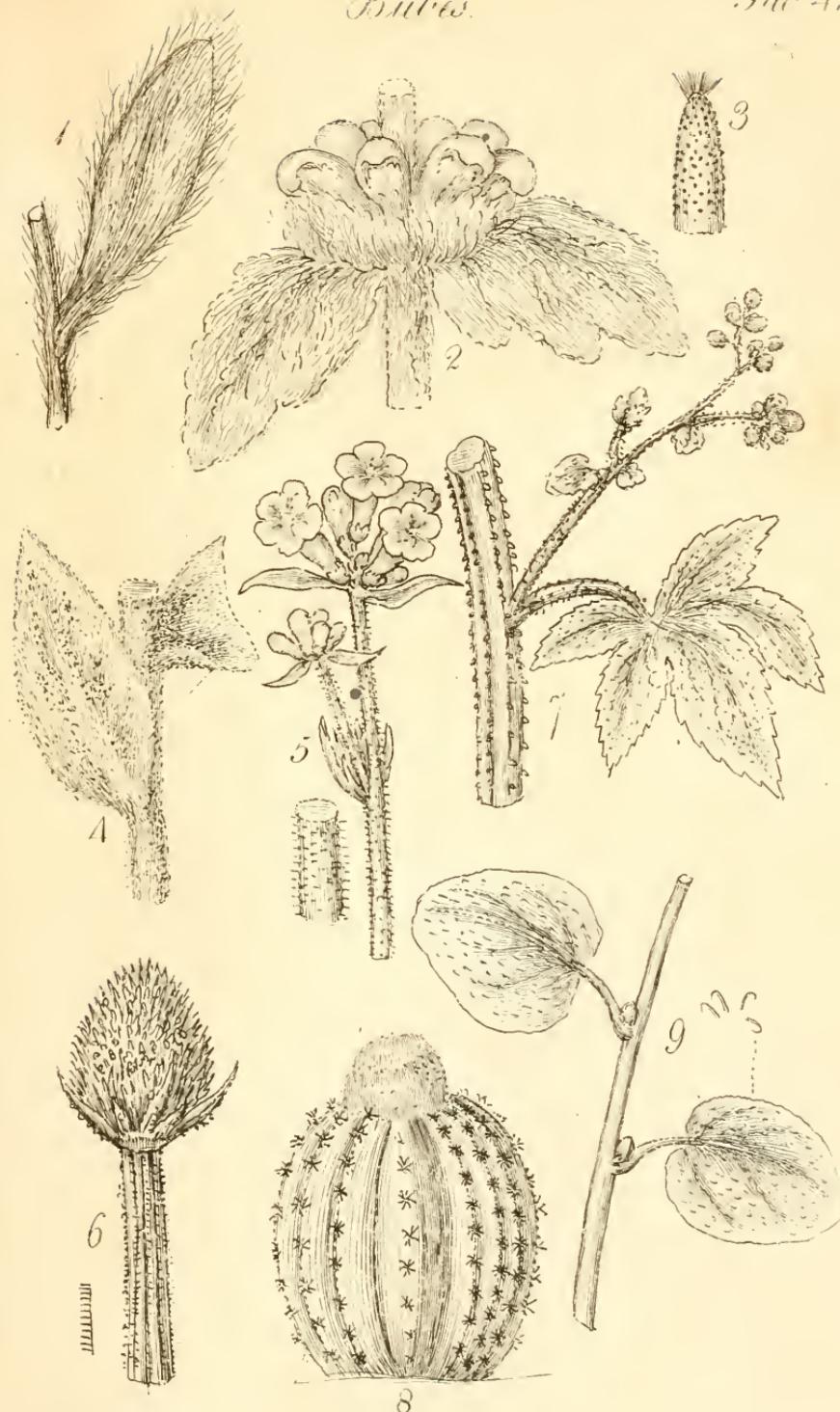
Tab. 40.





Bubas.

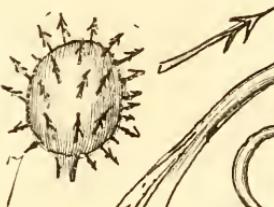
Fab. 4.







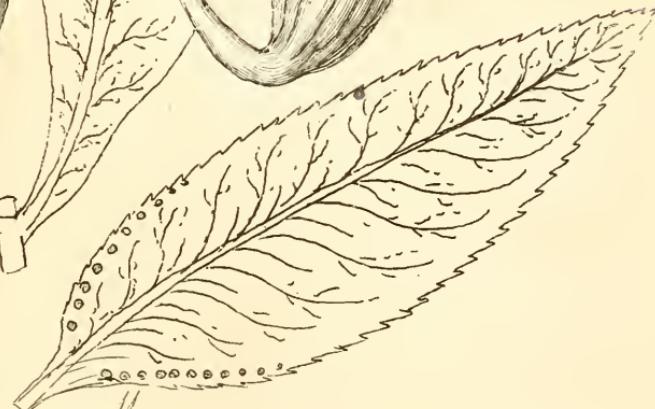
2



10



9

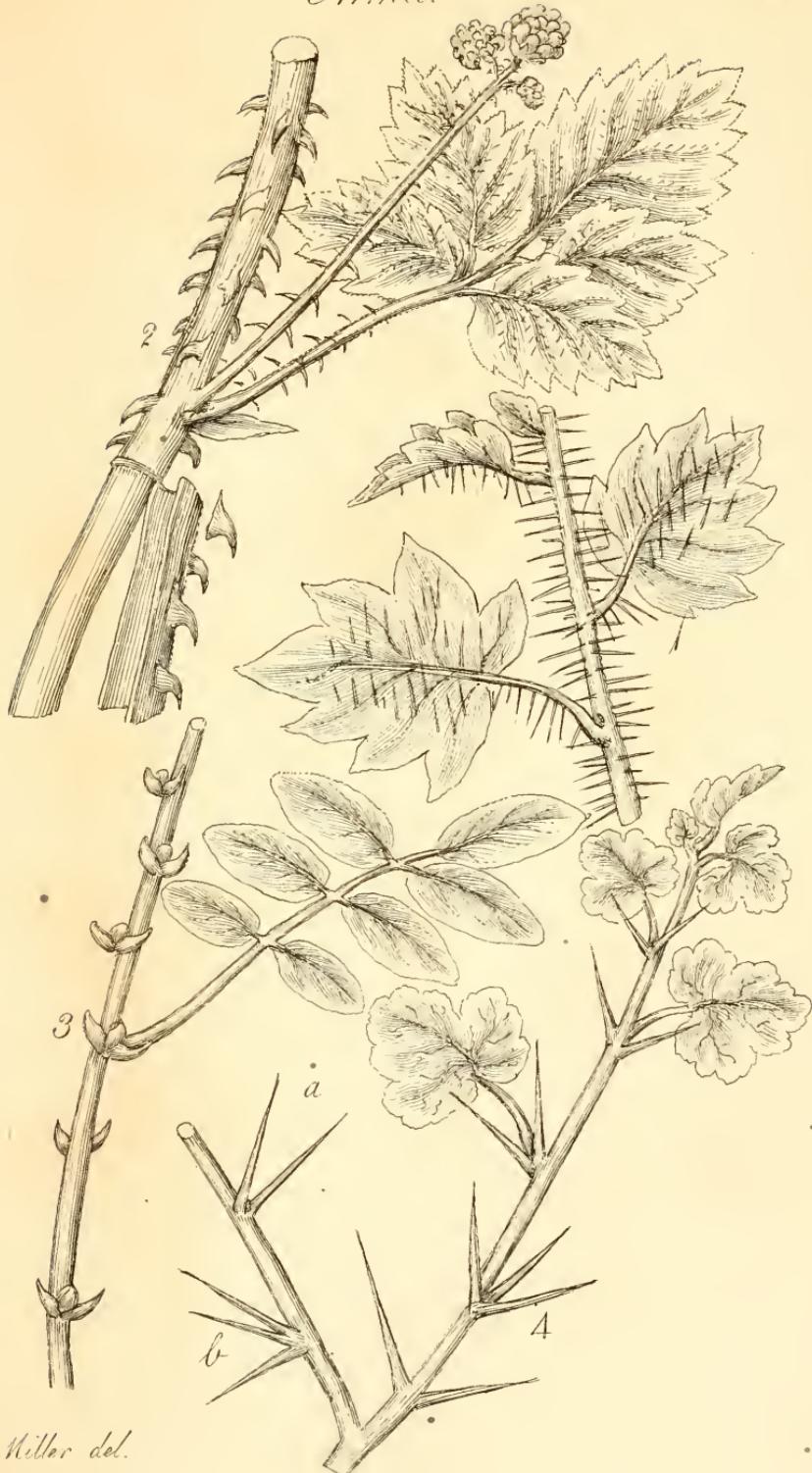


11

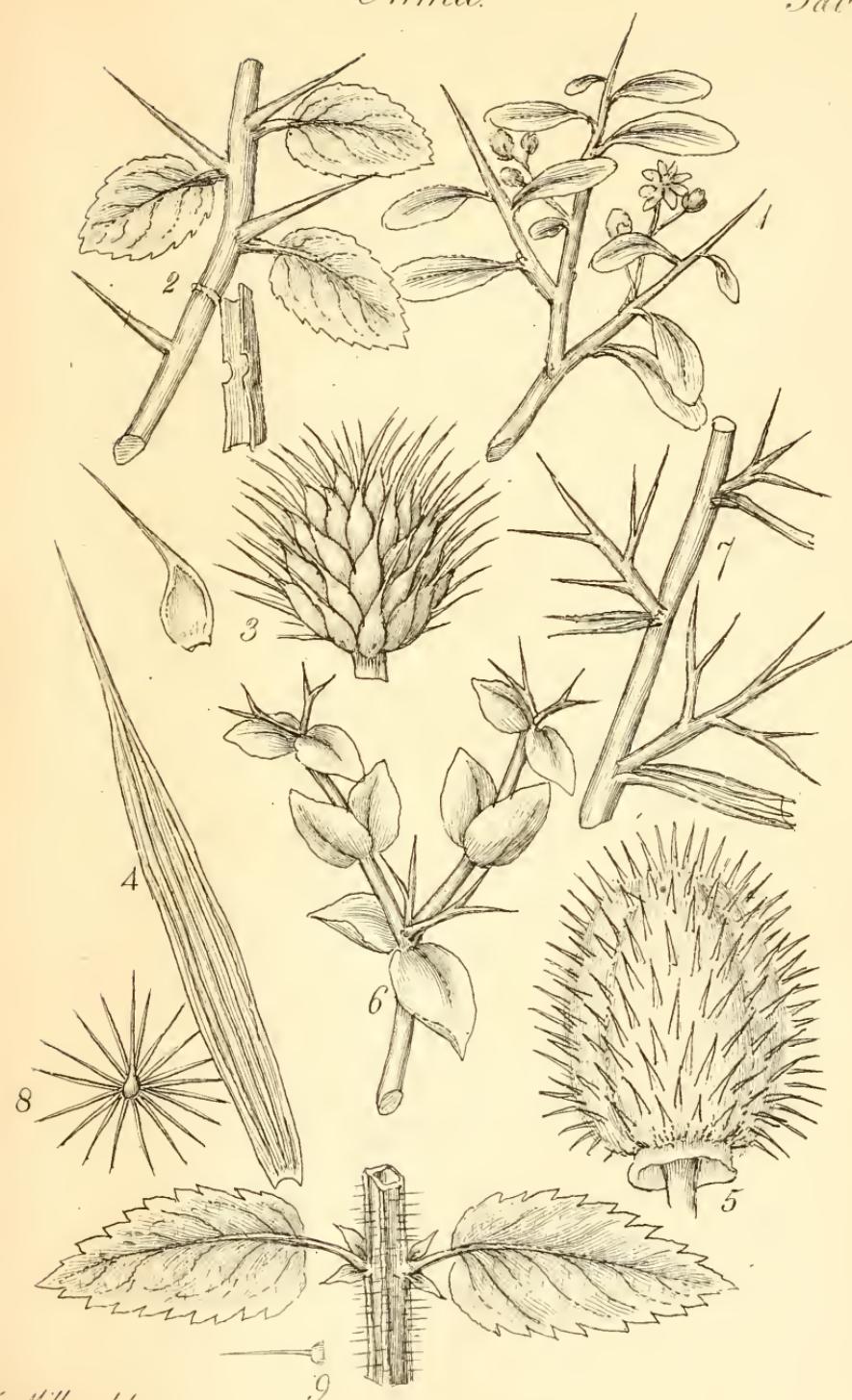
















Pedunculus.

Tab. 47







Pedunculus Loco.

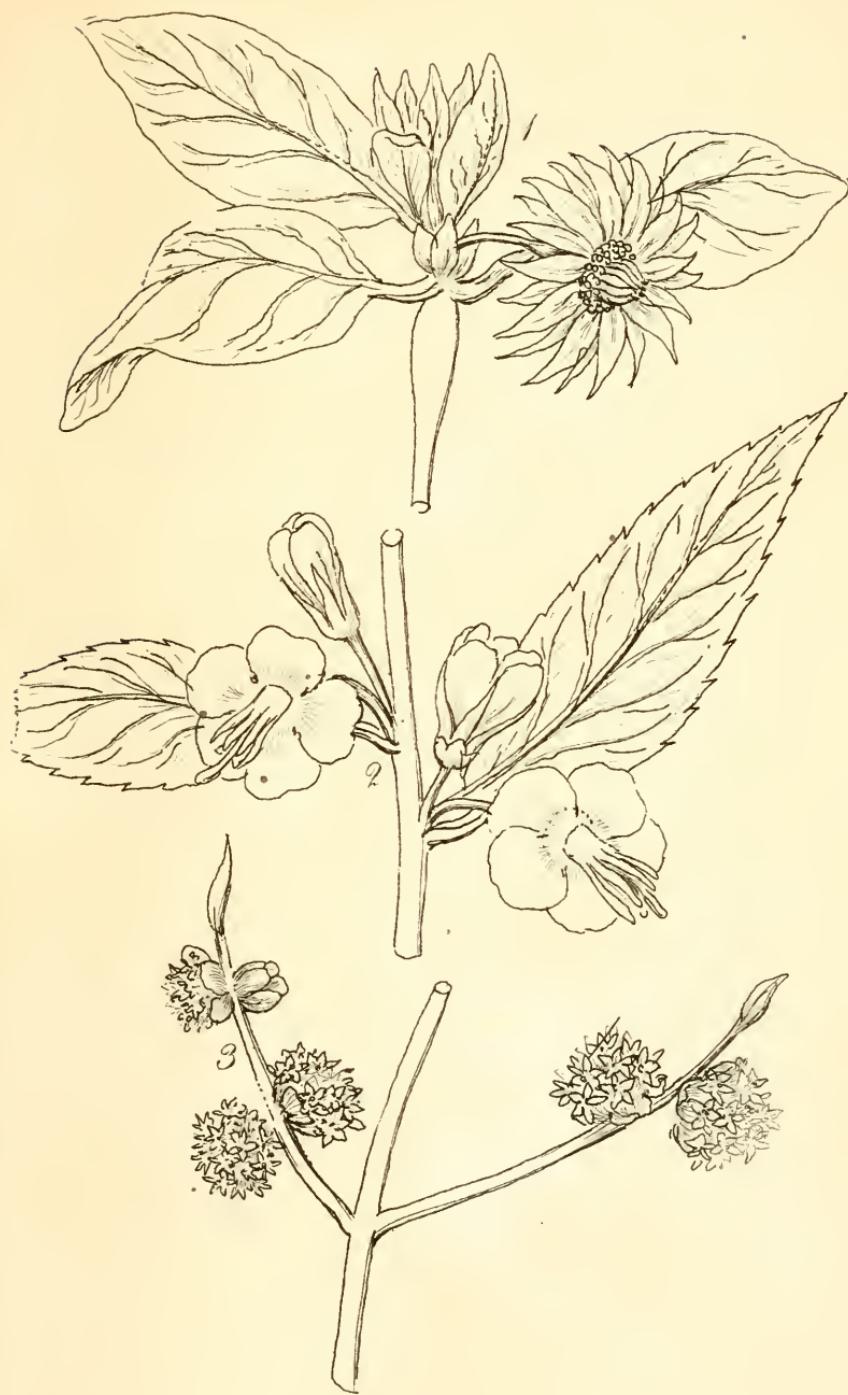
Tab. 49.



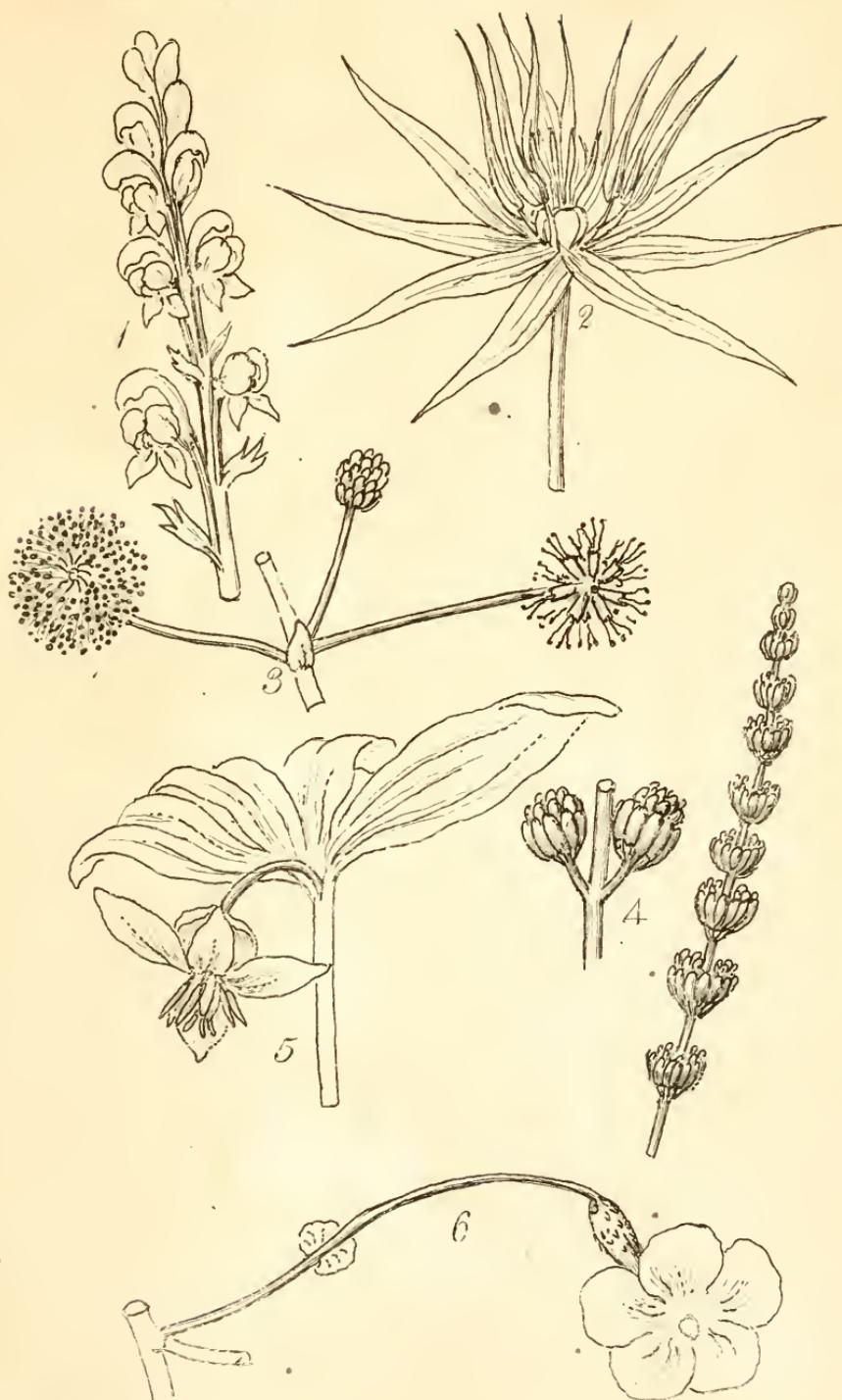
Palunulus Situ.

Tab. 50.





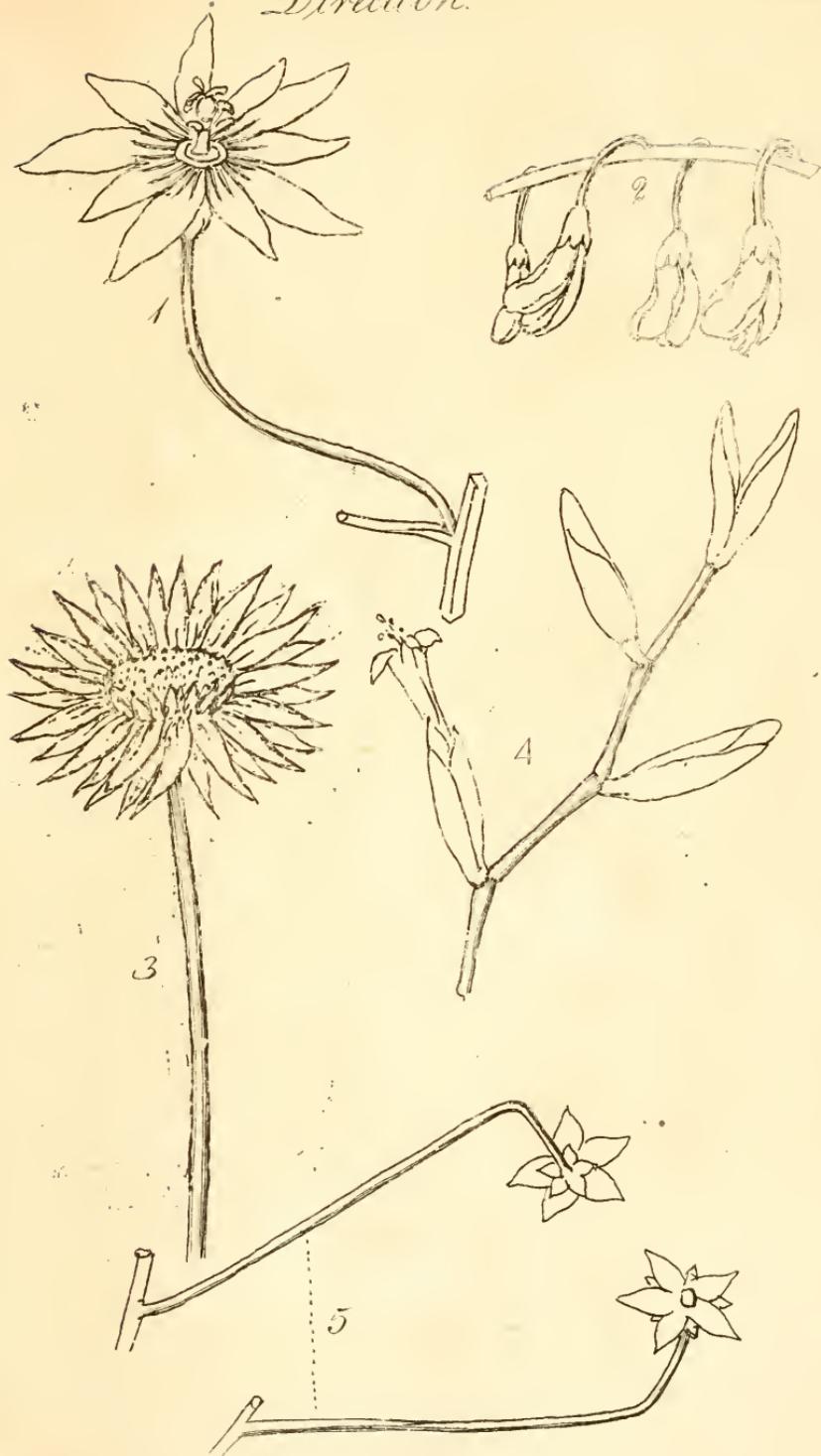






Direction.

Tab. 53.

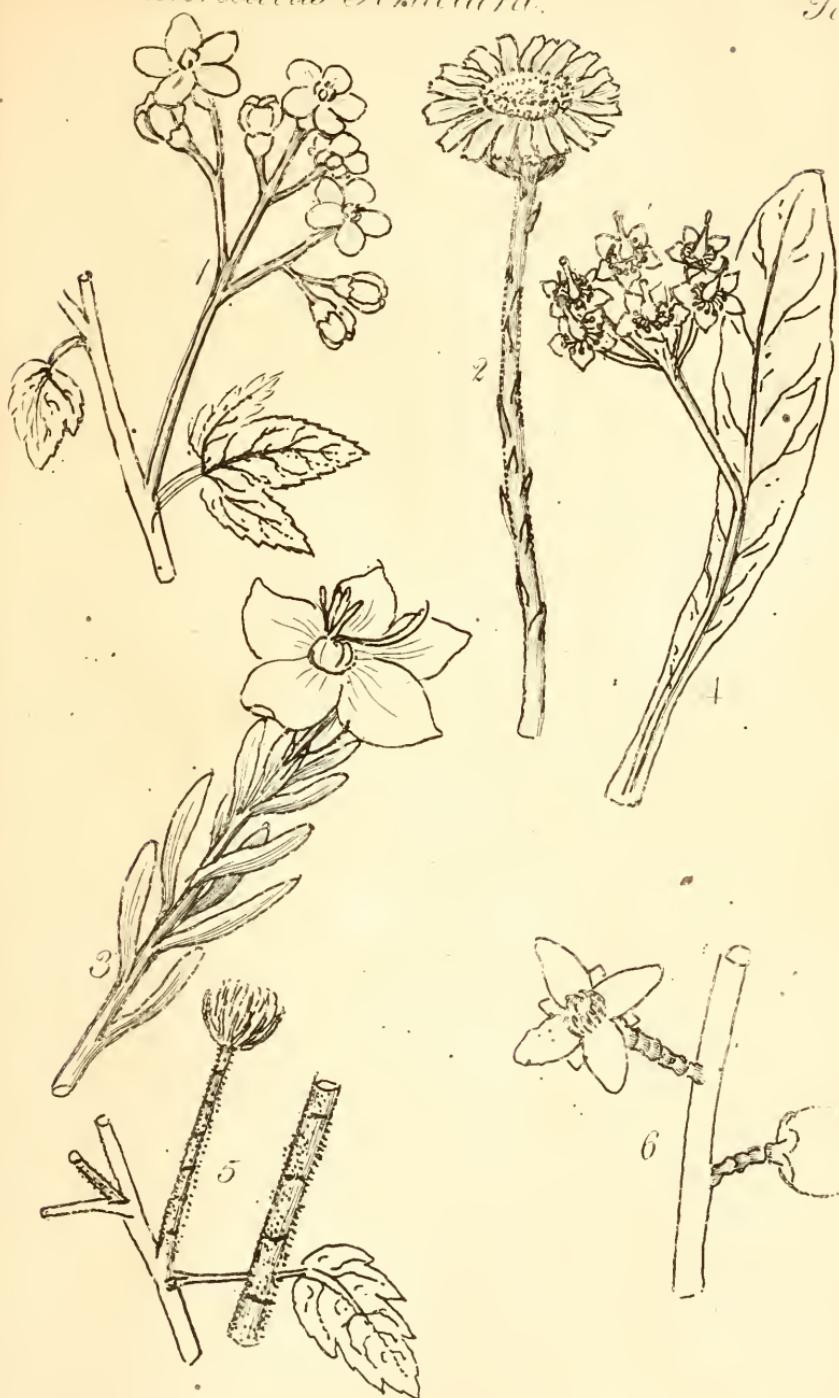




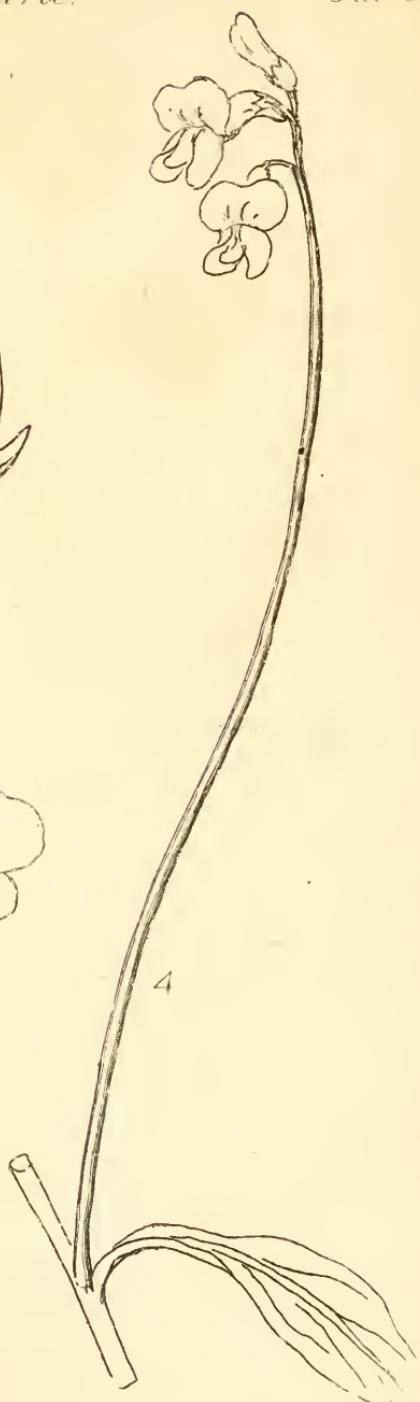
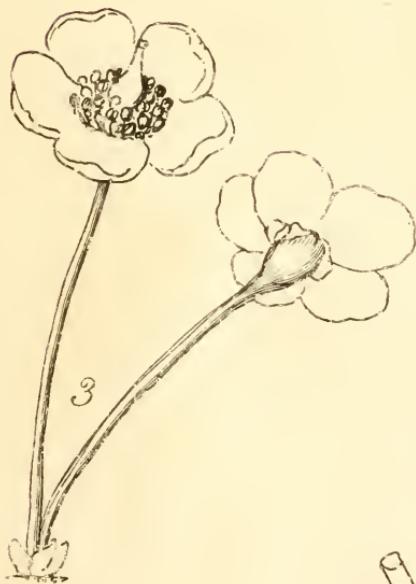
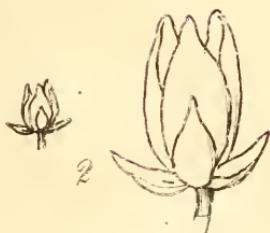


Pelunculus Structura.

Taf. 35

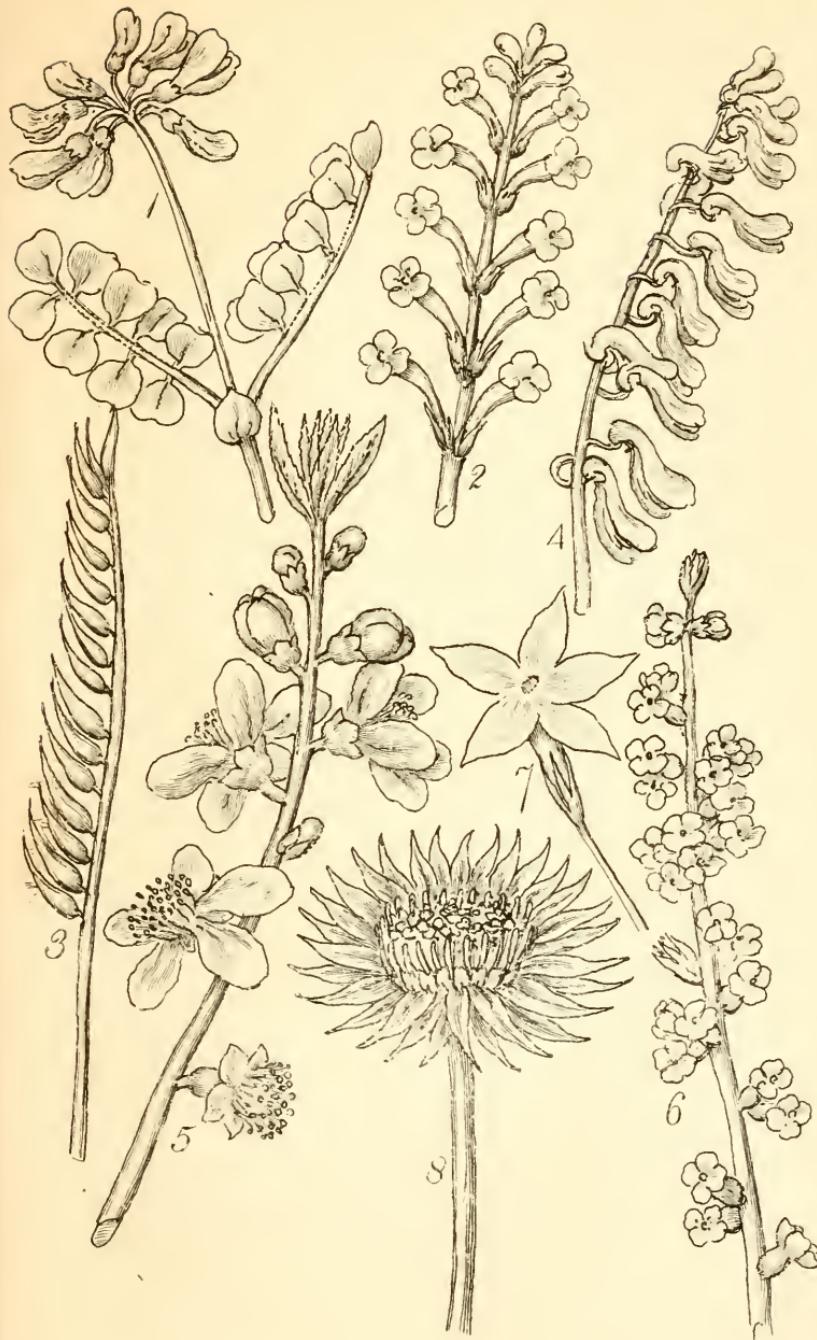






Inflorescens.

Tab. 57

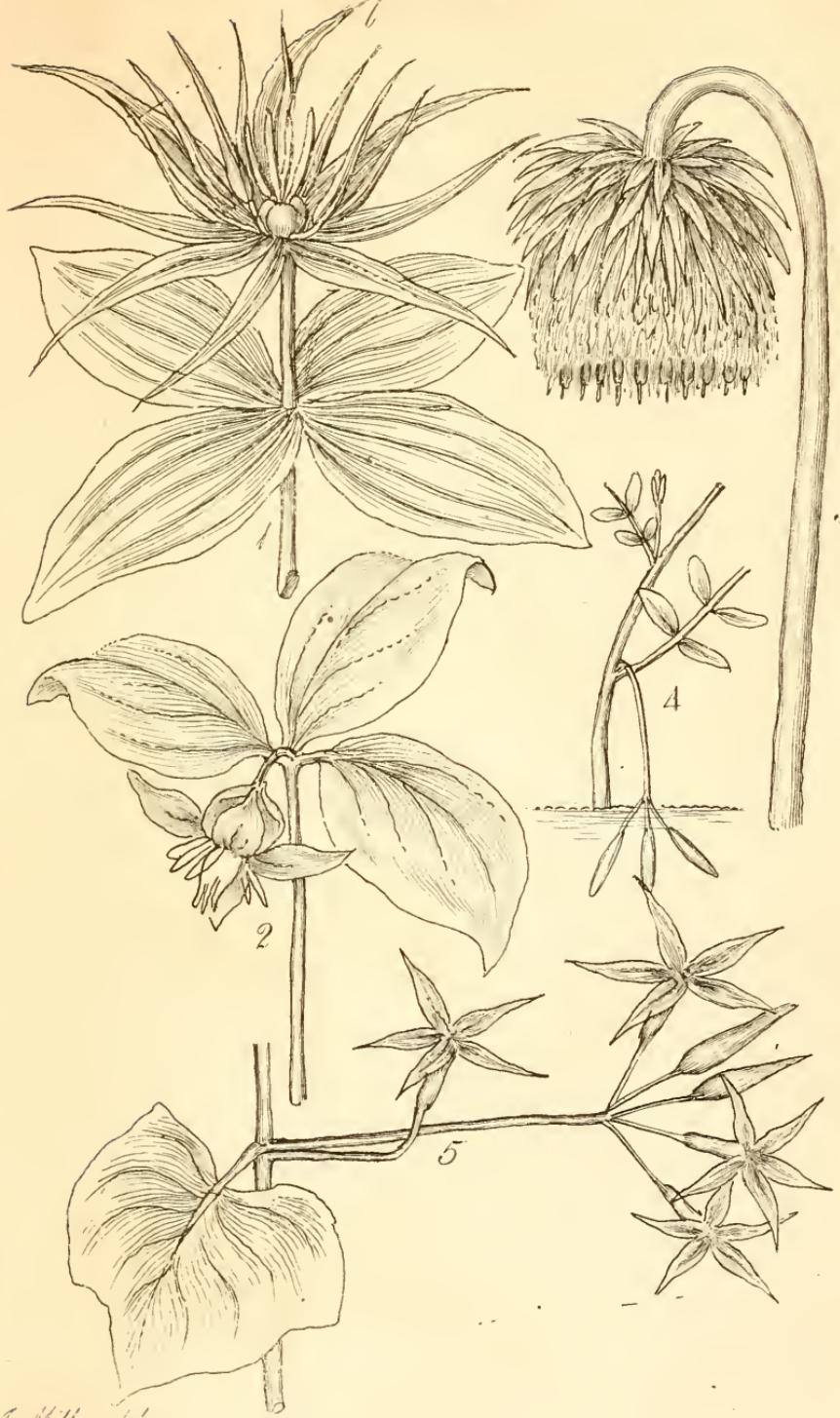


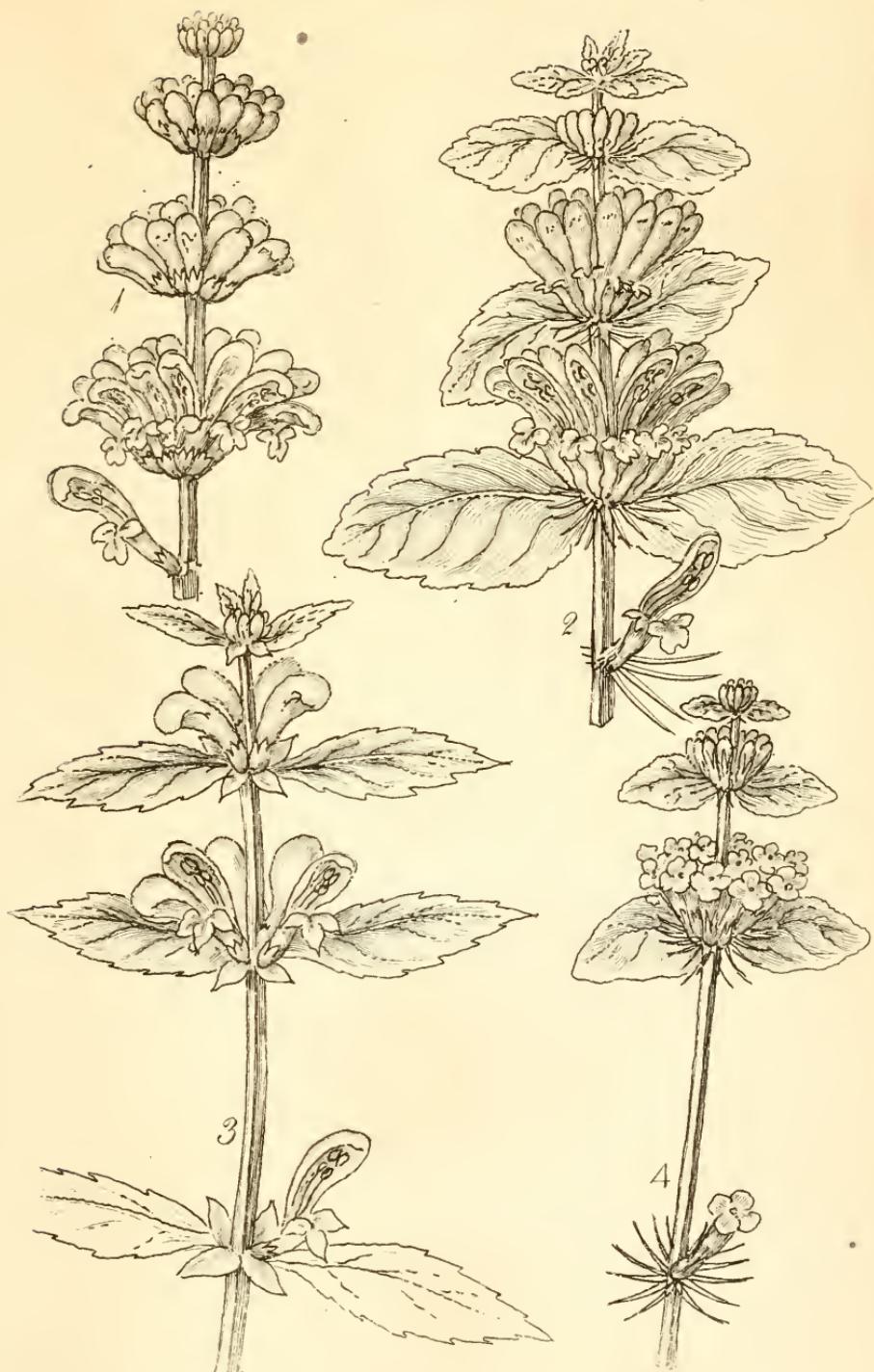




Triflourescens.

Tab. 59.

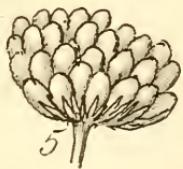






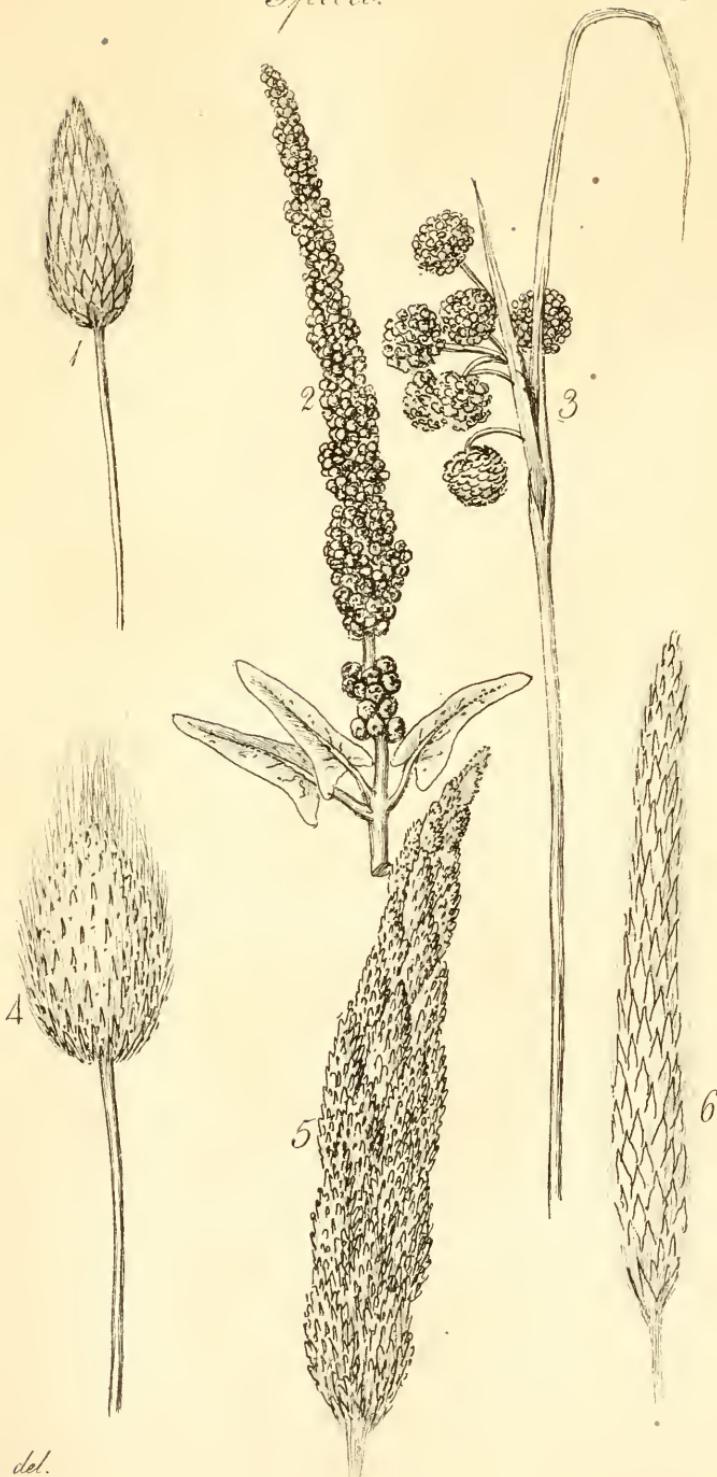
Capitulum.

Tab. 6.



Spica.

Tab. 62





Spica

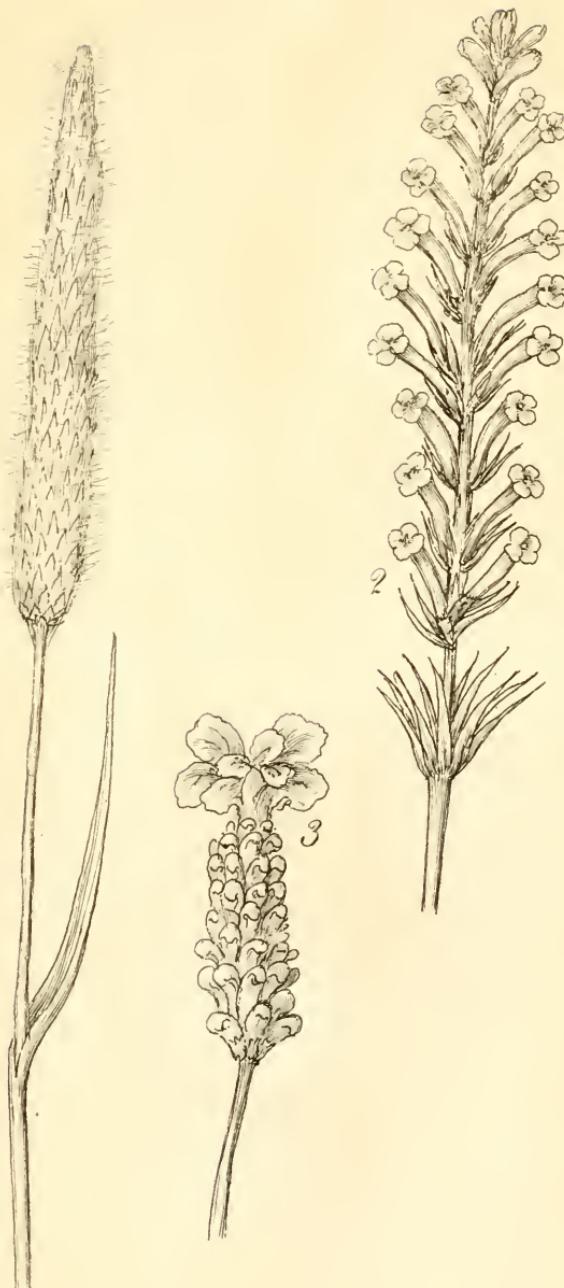
Fab. 63.





Spica

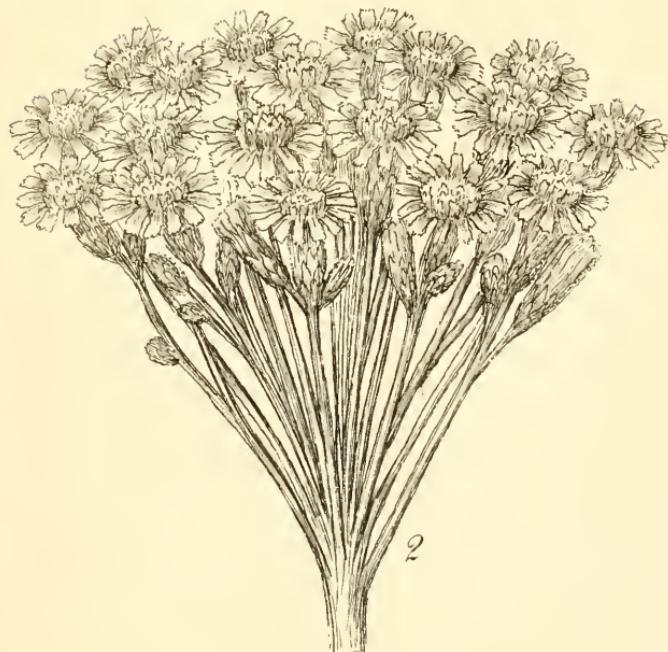
Fab. 64.



J. Miller del

Corymbus.

Taf. 6.



I. Miller del.

Thyrus.

Tab. 66.



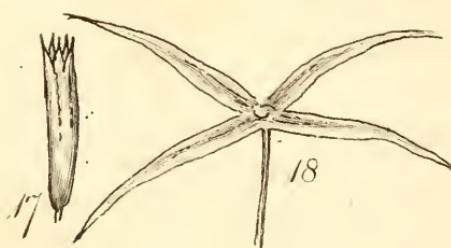
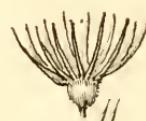
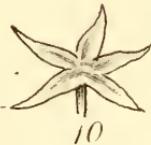
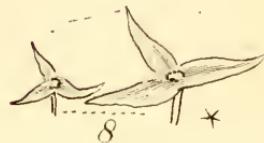
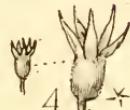
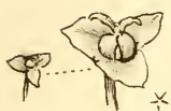
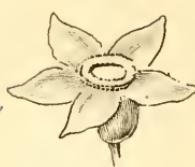


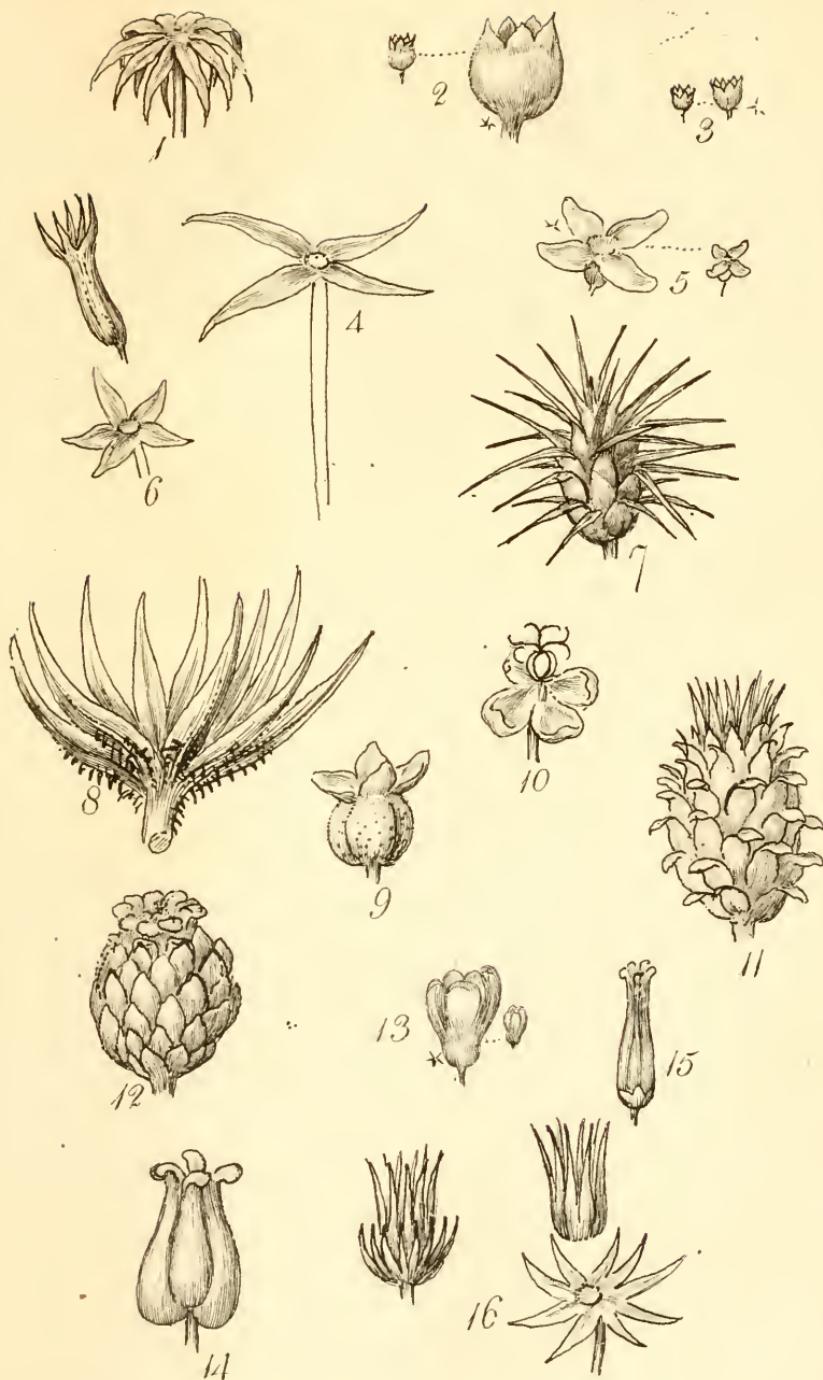




Calyx.

Tab. 70

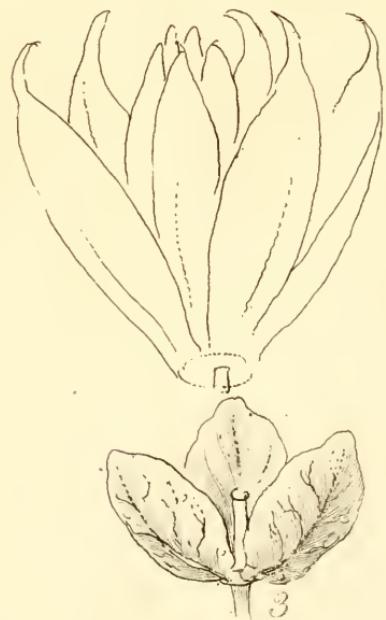






Involverum.

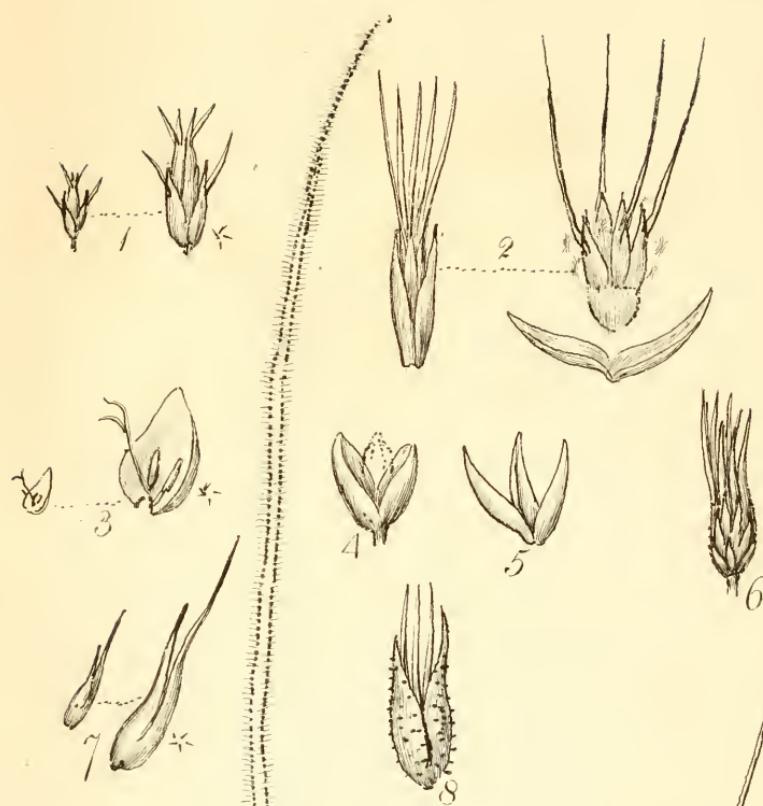
Taf. 72



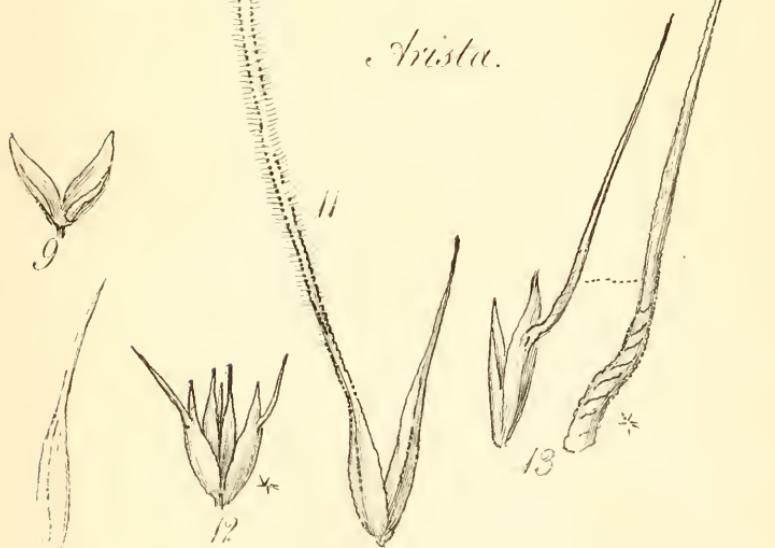
J. Miller del.

Cluma.

Tab. 3

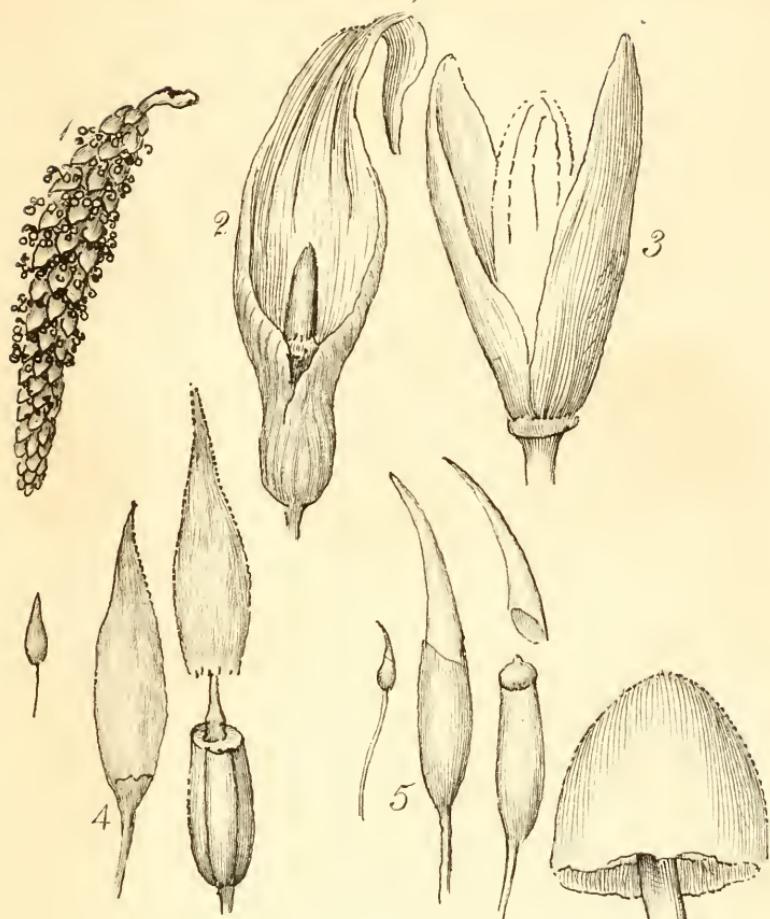


Trista.

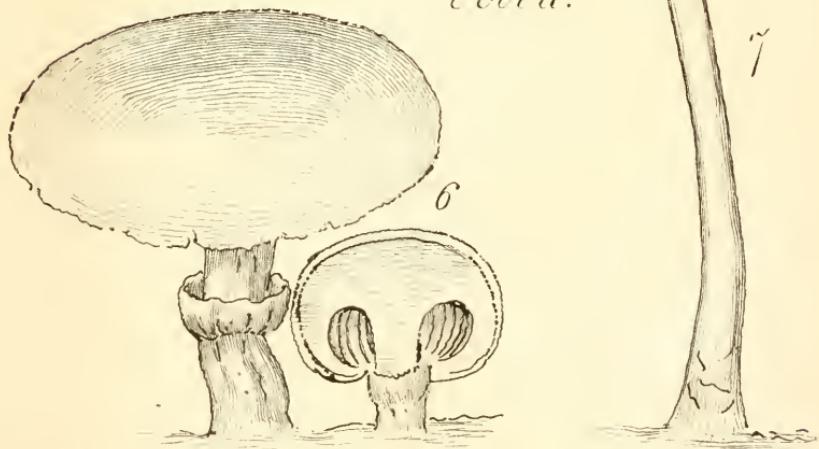


Amentum & Spatha.

Taf. 74



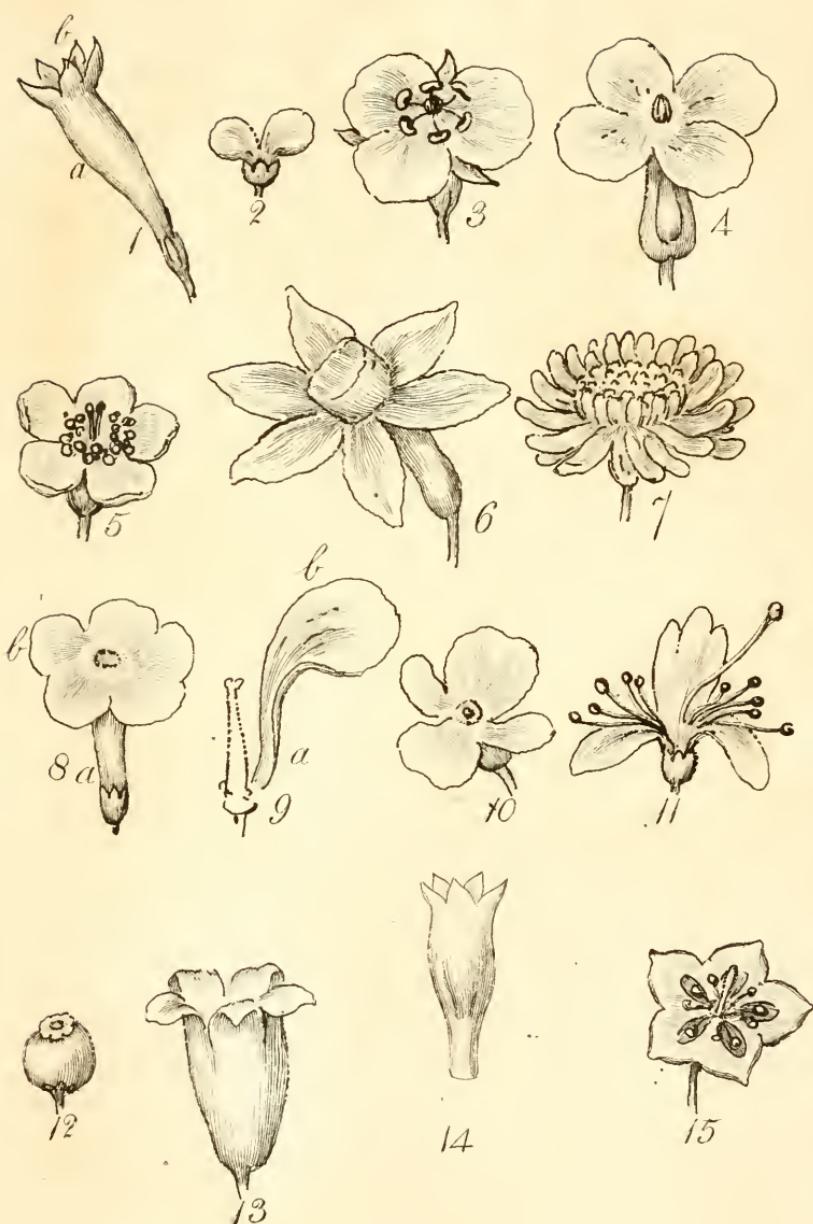
Volva.



I. Miller del.

Corolla.

Taf. 75



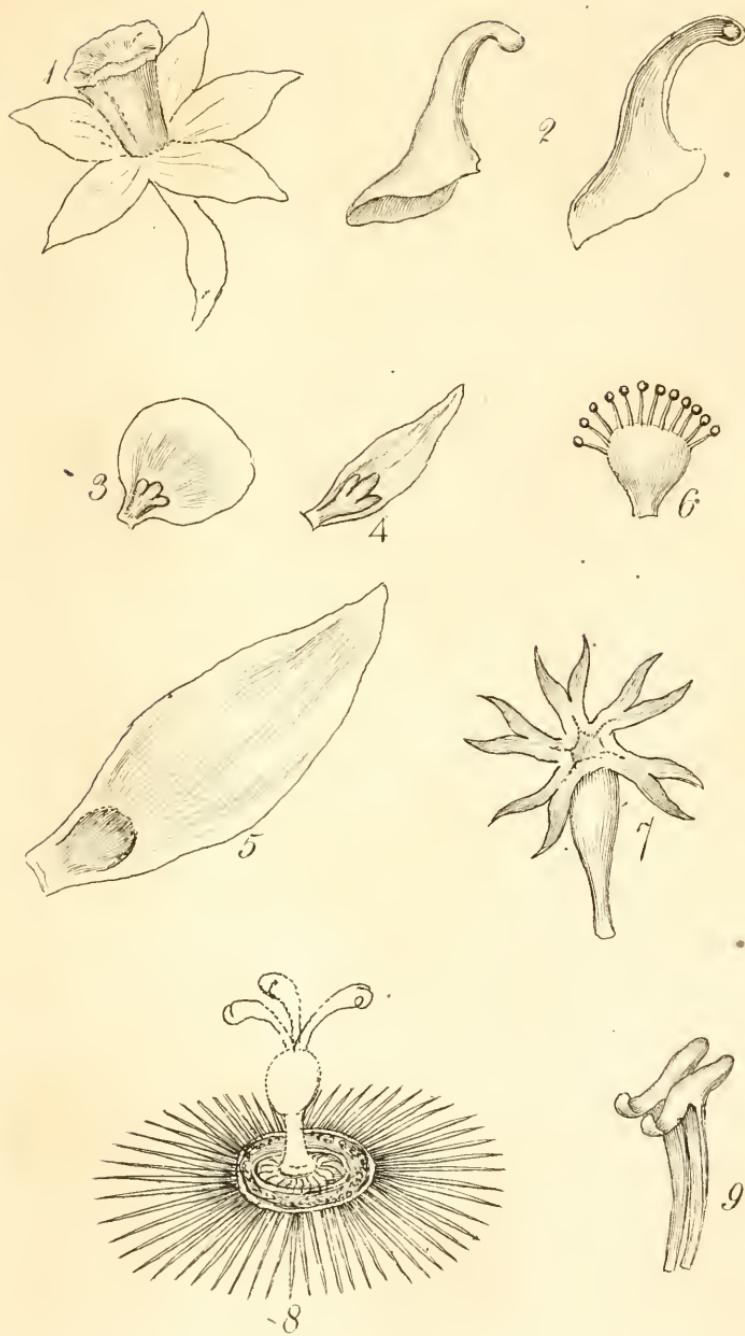
S. Müller del.

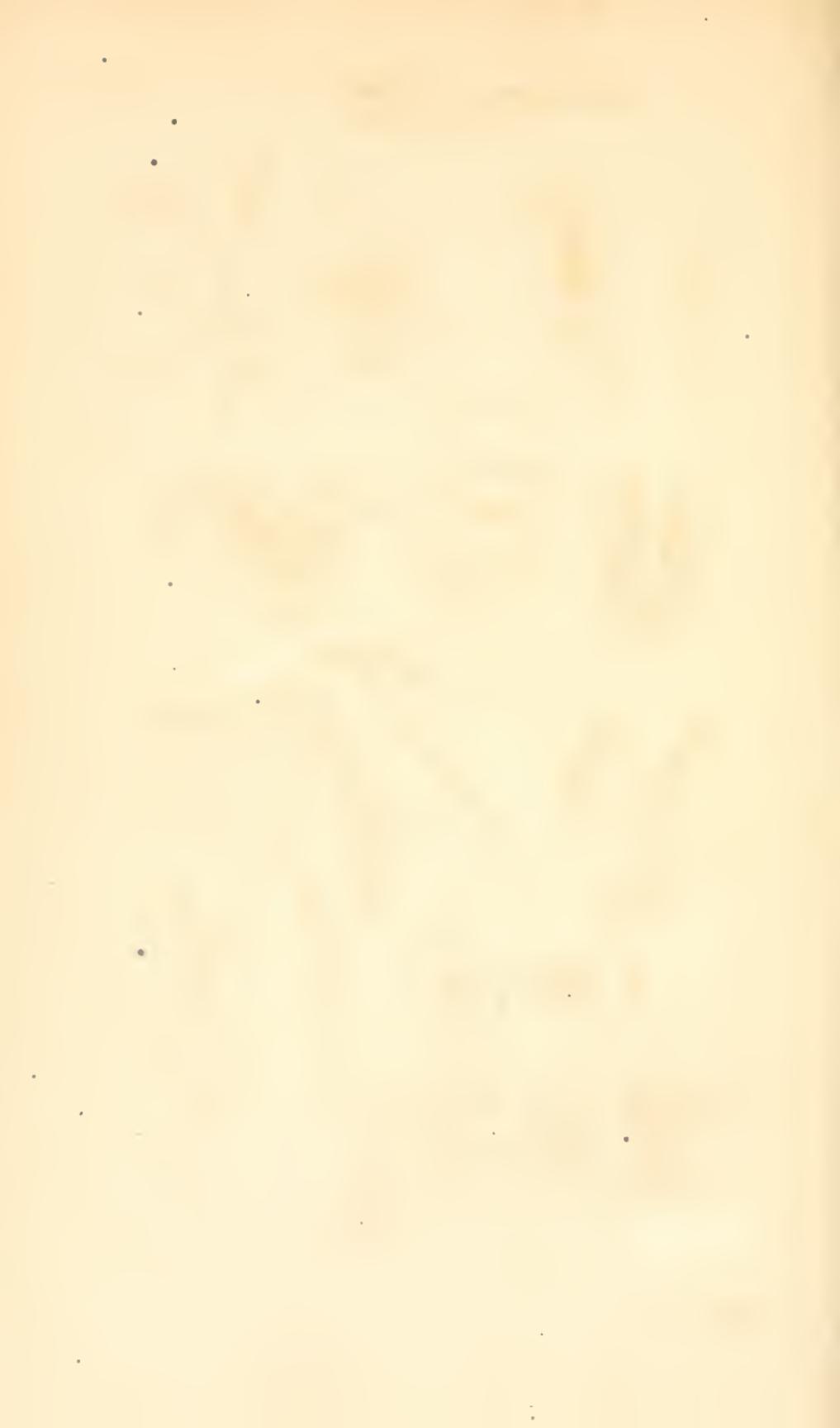
Corolla.

Taf. 76



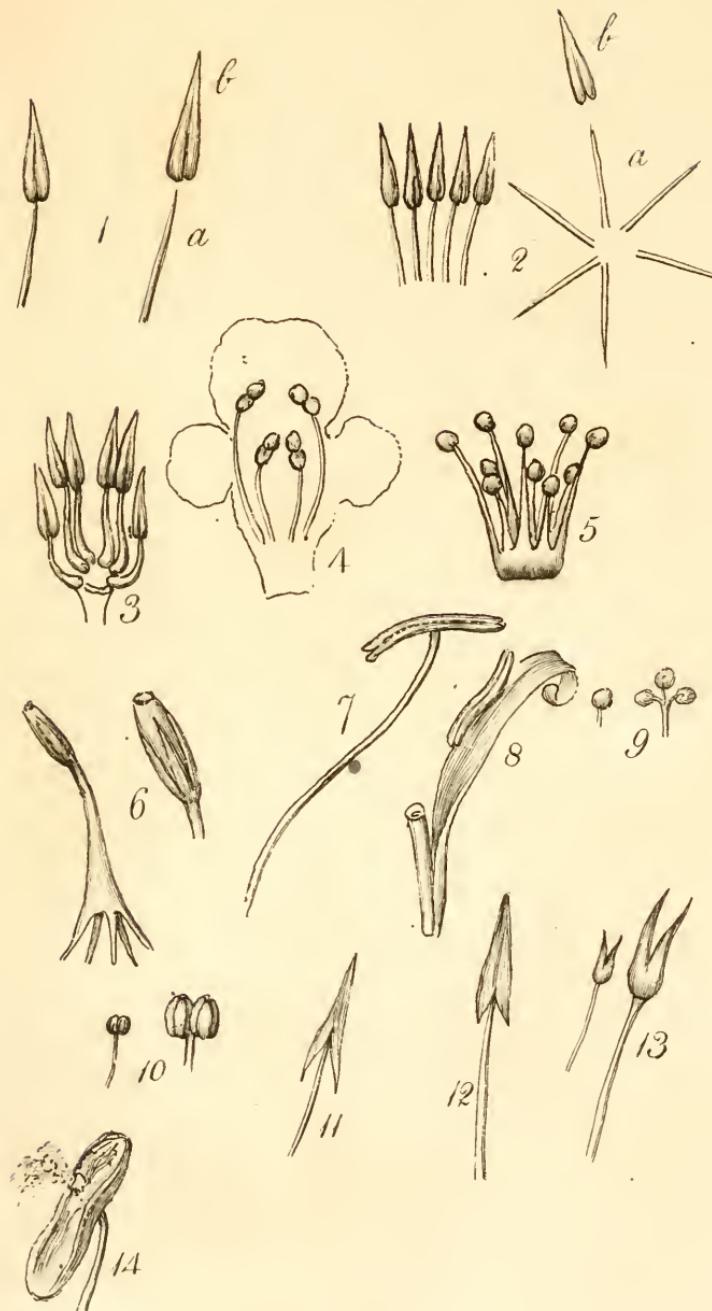
... Miller del.





Stamina & Anthera.

Tab. 7^c

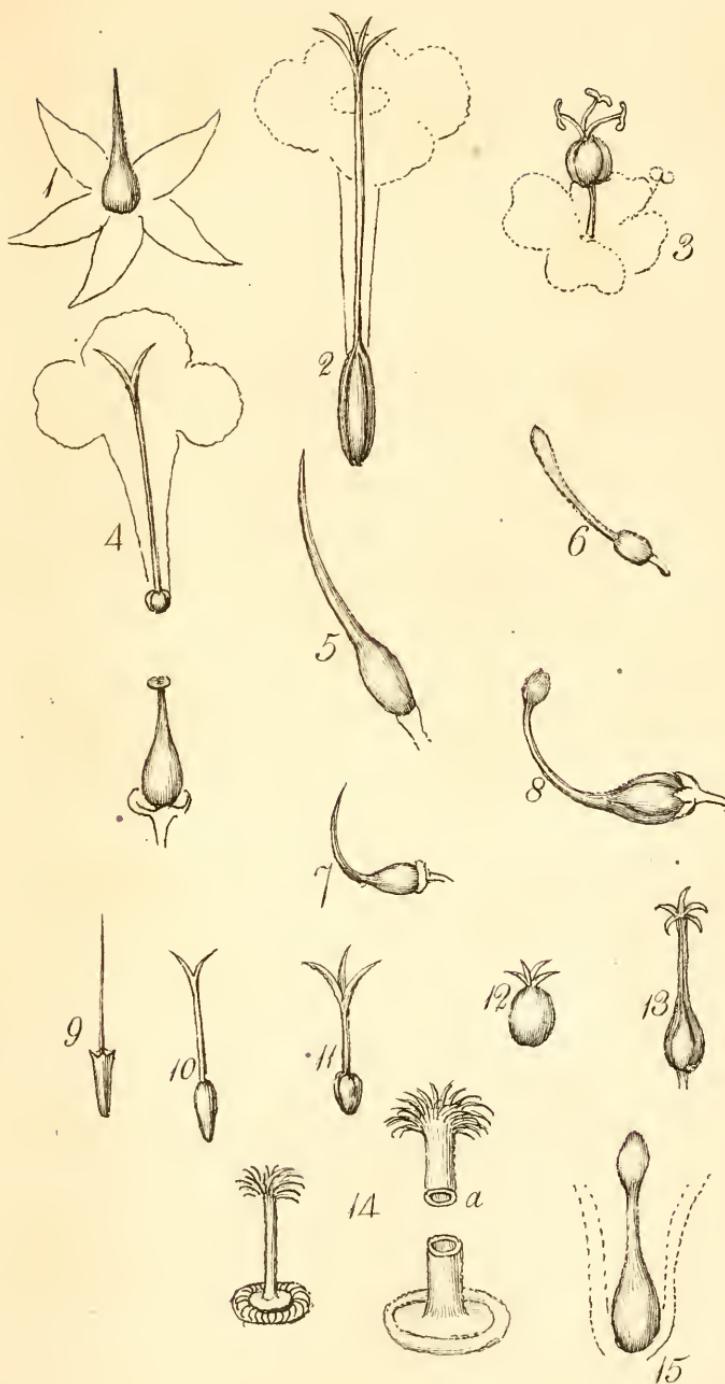


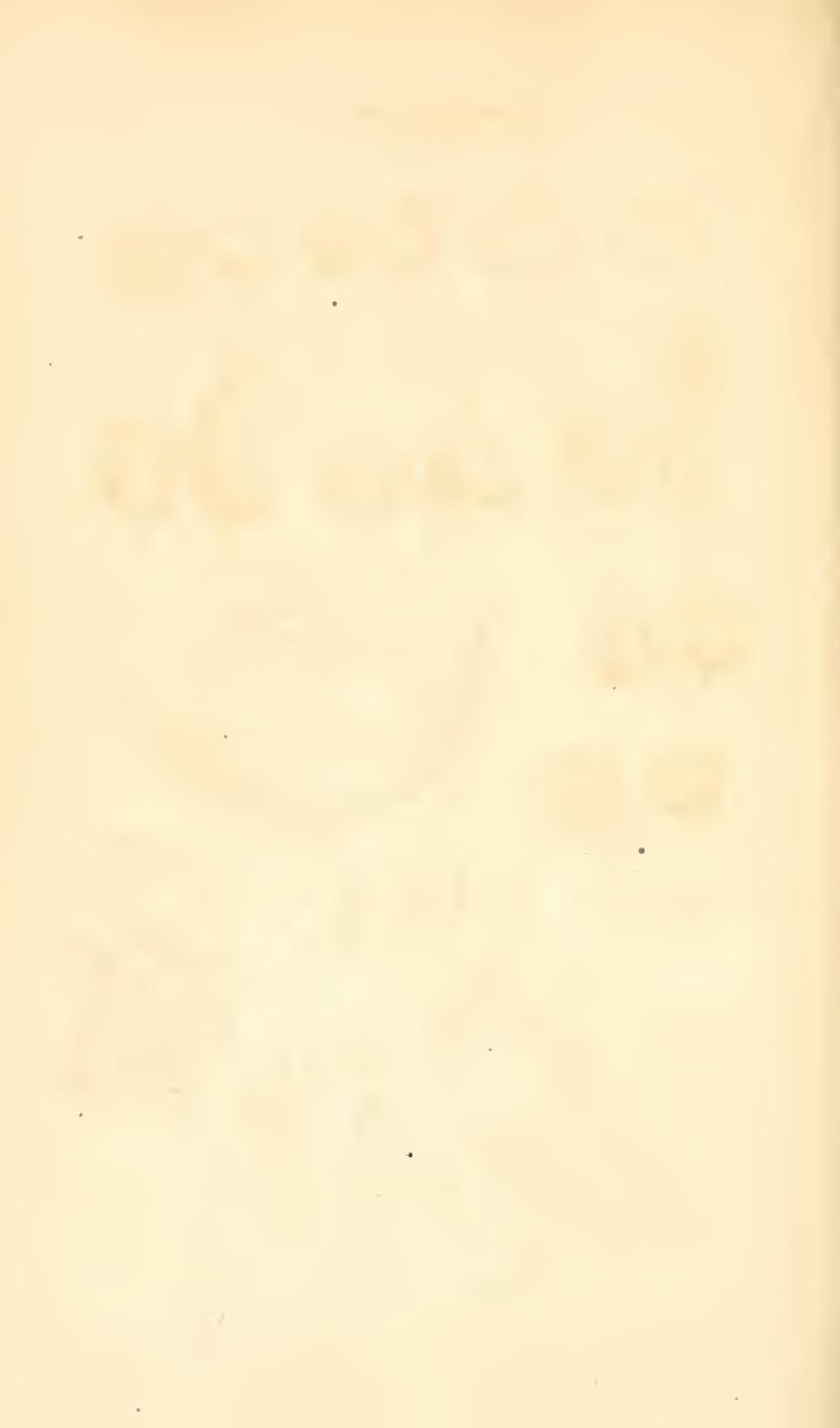
J. Miller del.



Pistillum:

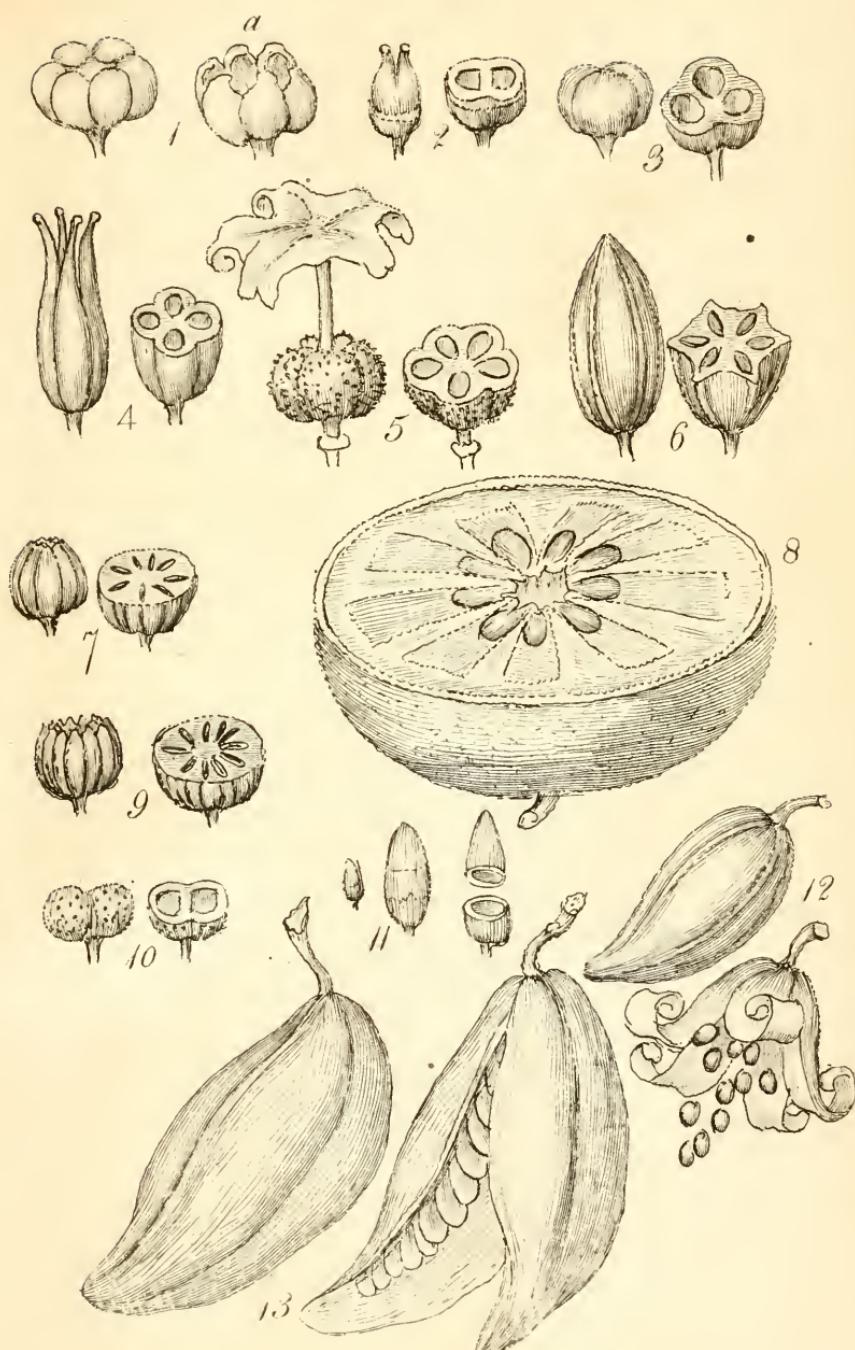
Tab. 79



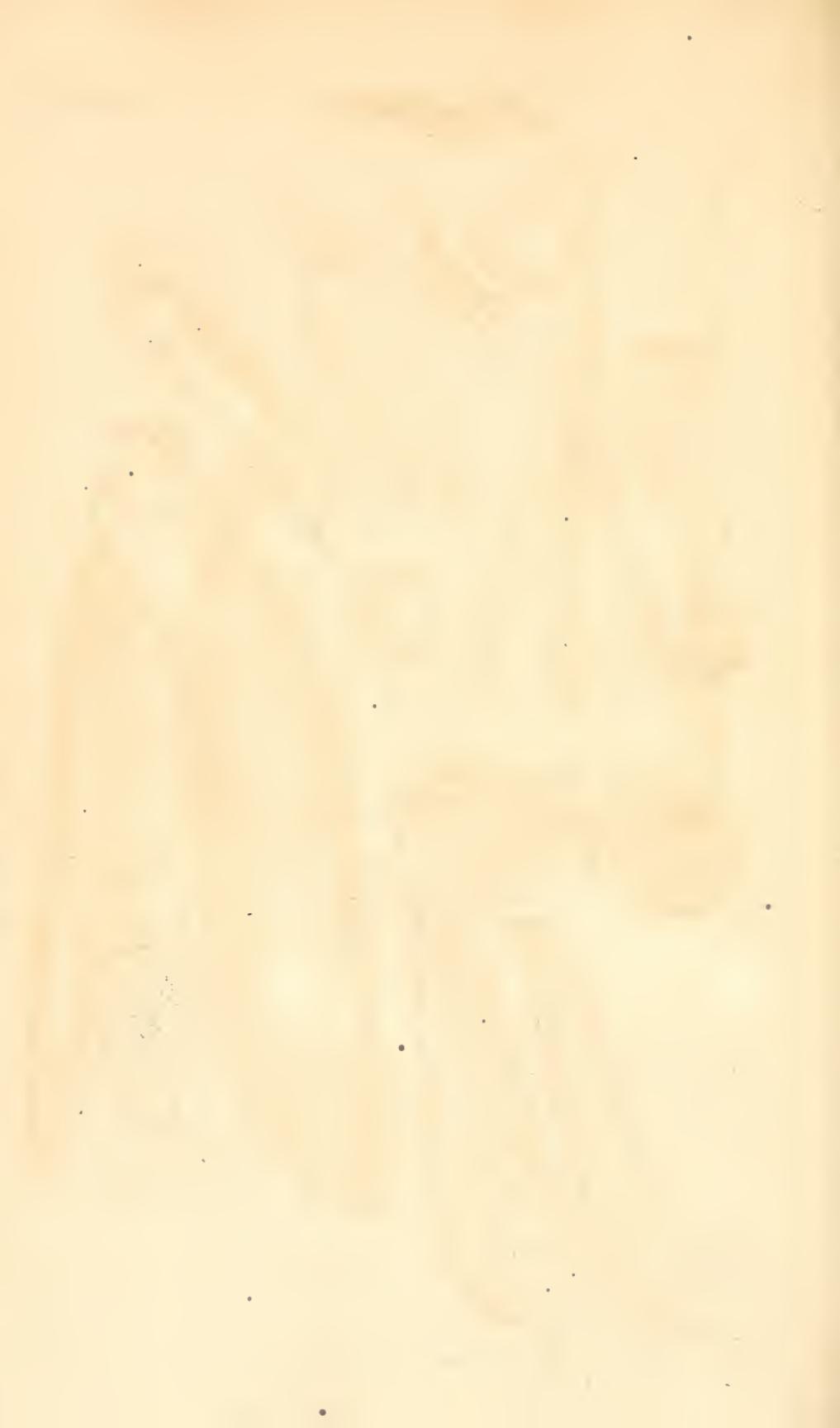


Pericarpium.

Fab. 80

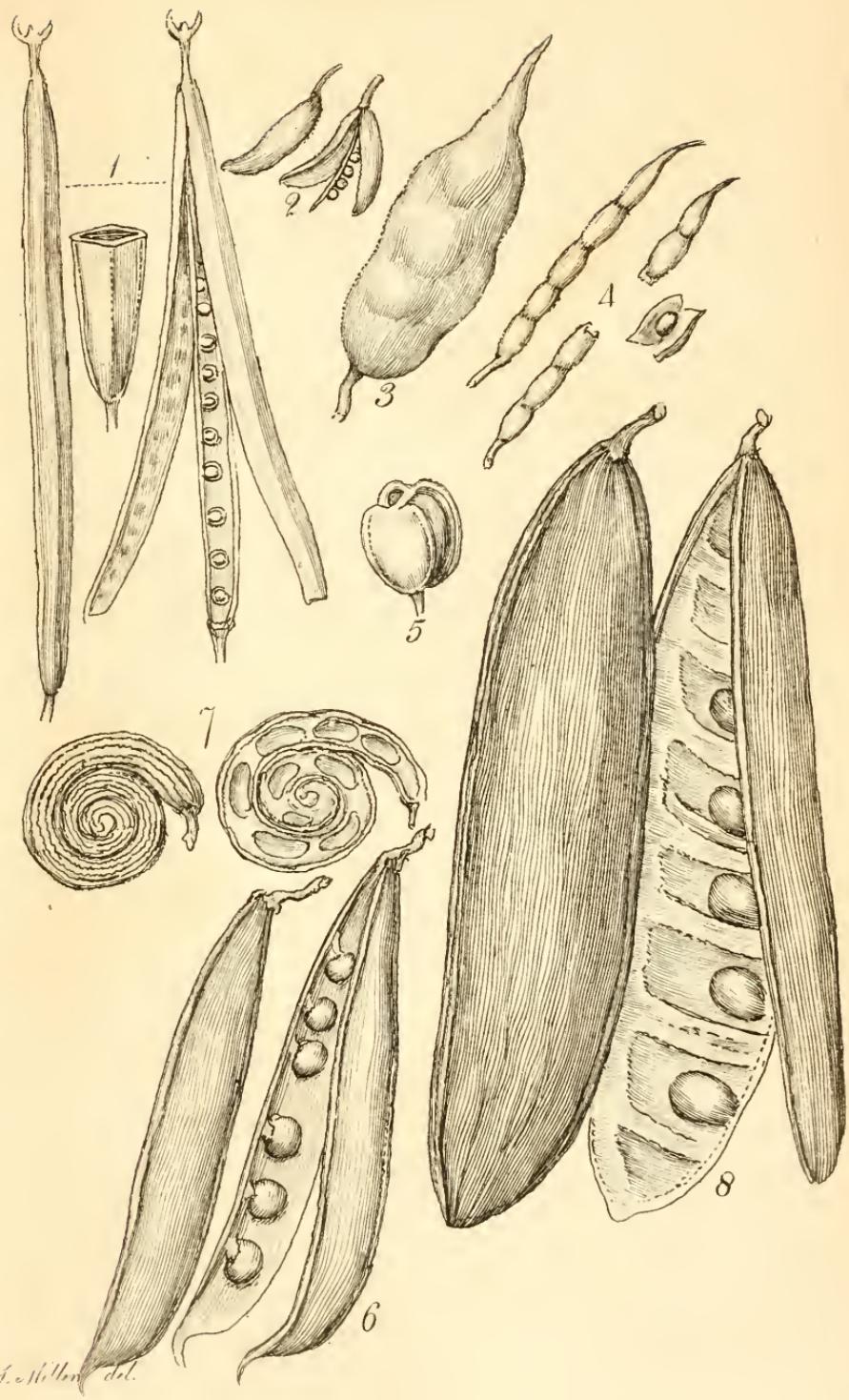


J. Miller del.



Pericarpium.

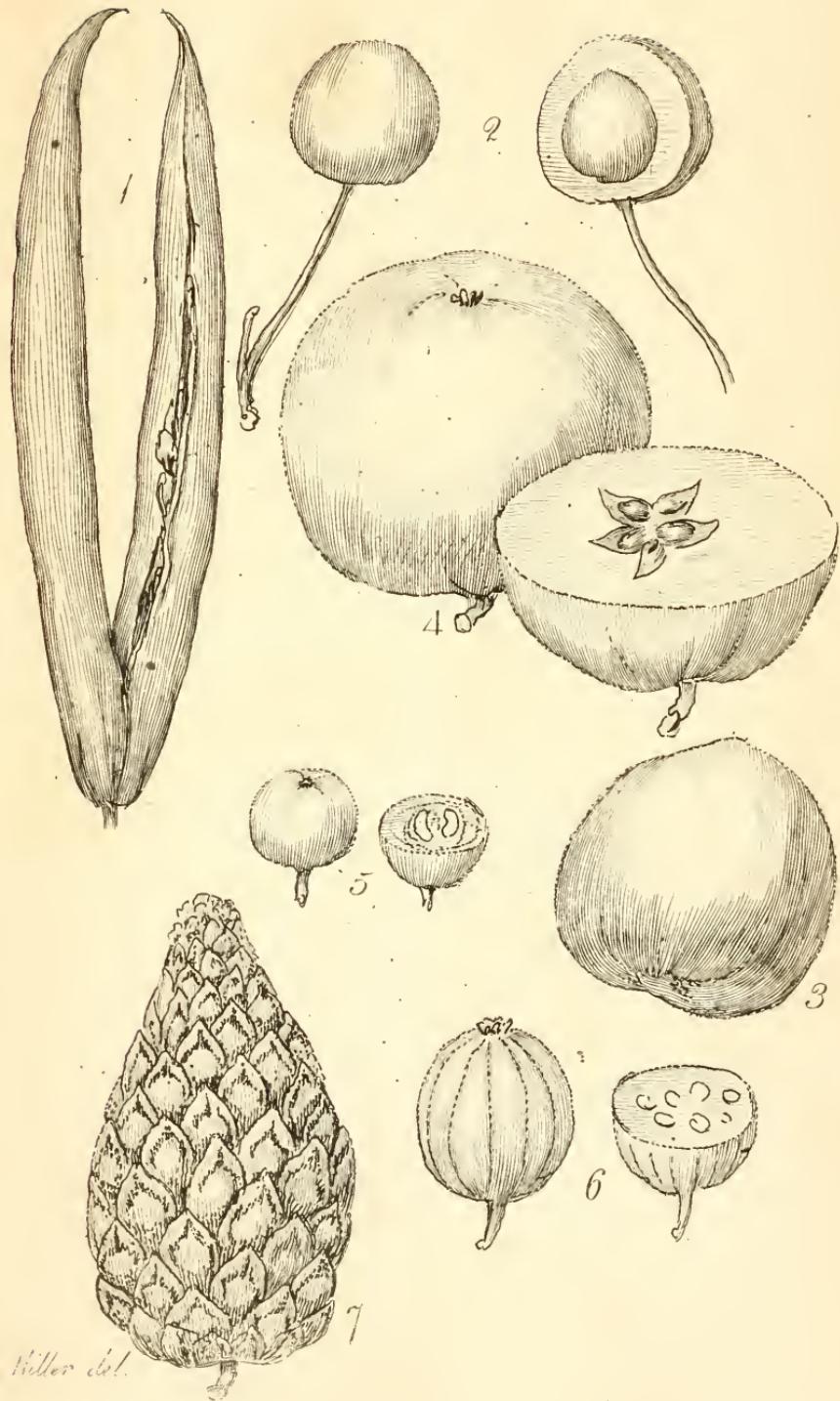
Tab. 81





Pericarpium.

Taf. 82

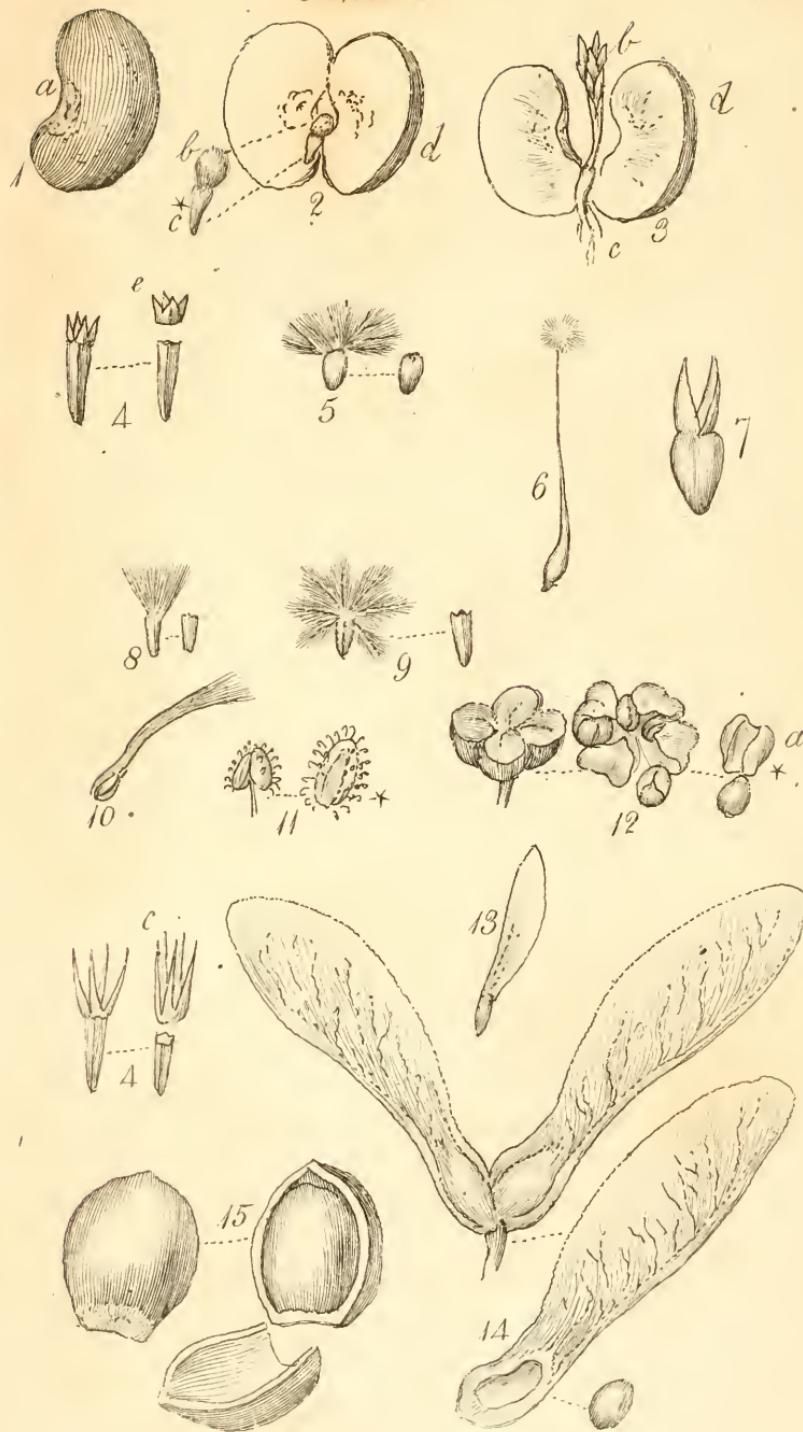


A. Müller del.



Semen.

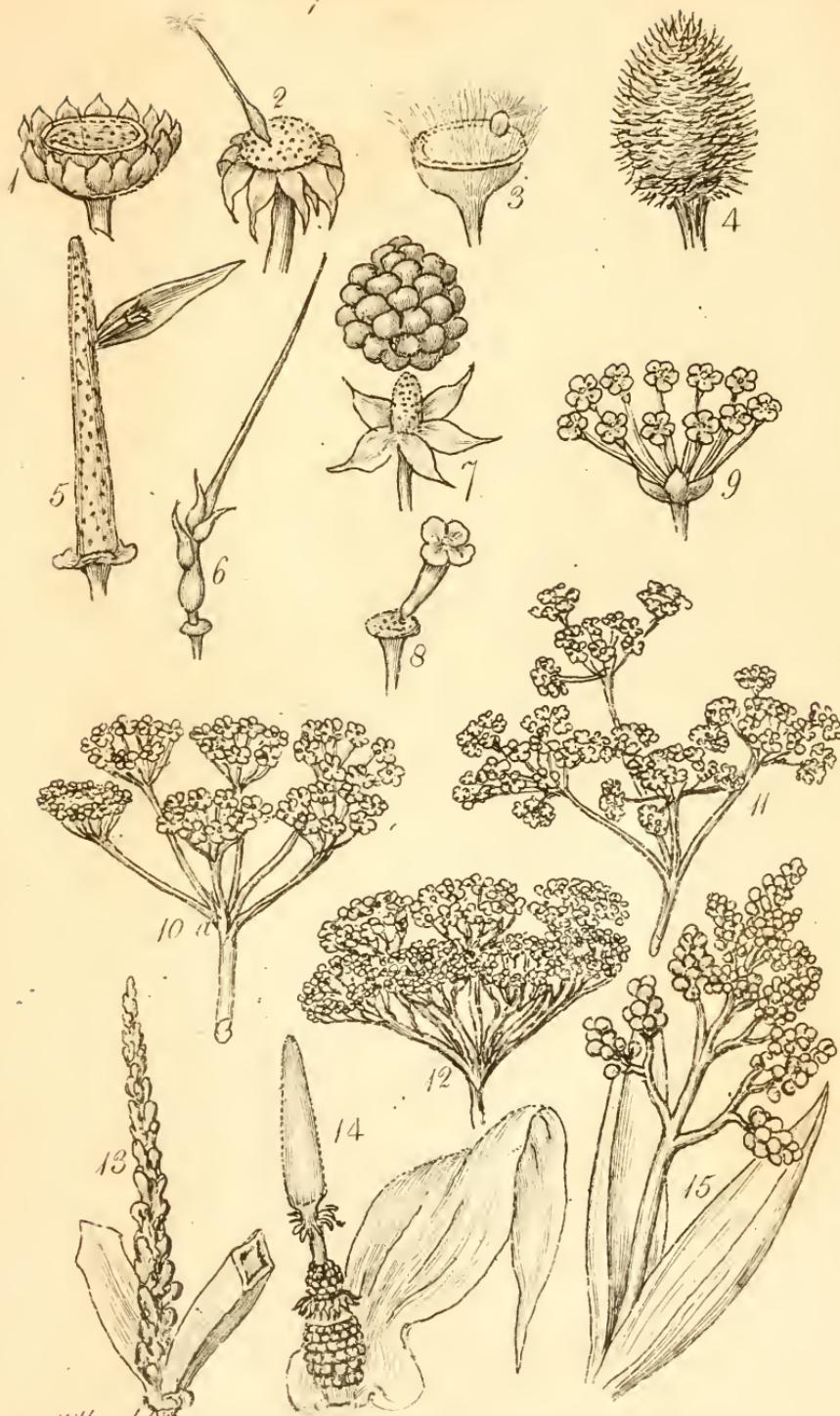
Tab. 83.



Scanned by

Receptaculum.

Tab. 84.



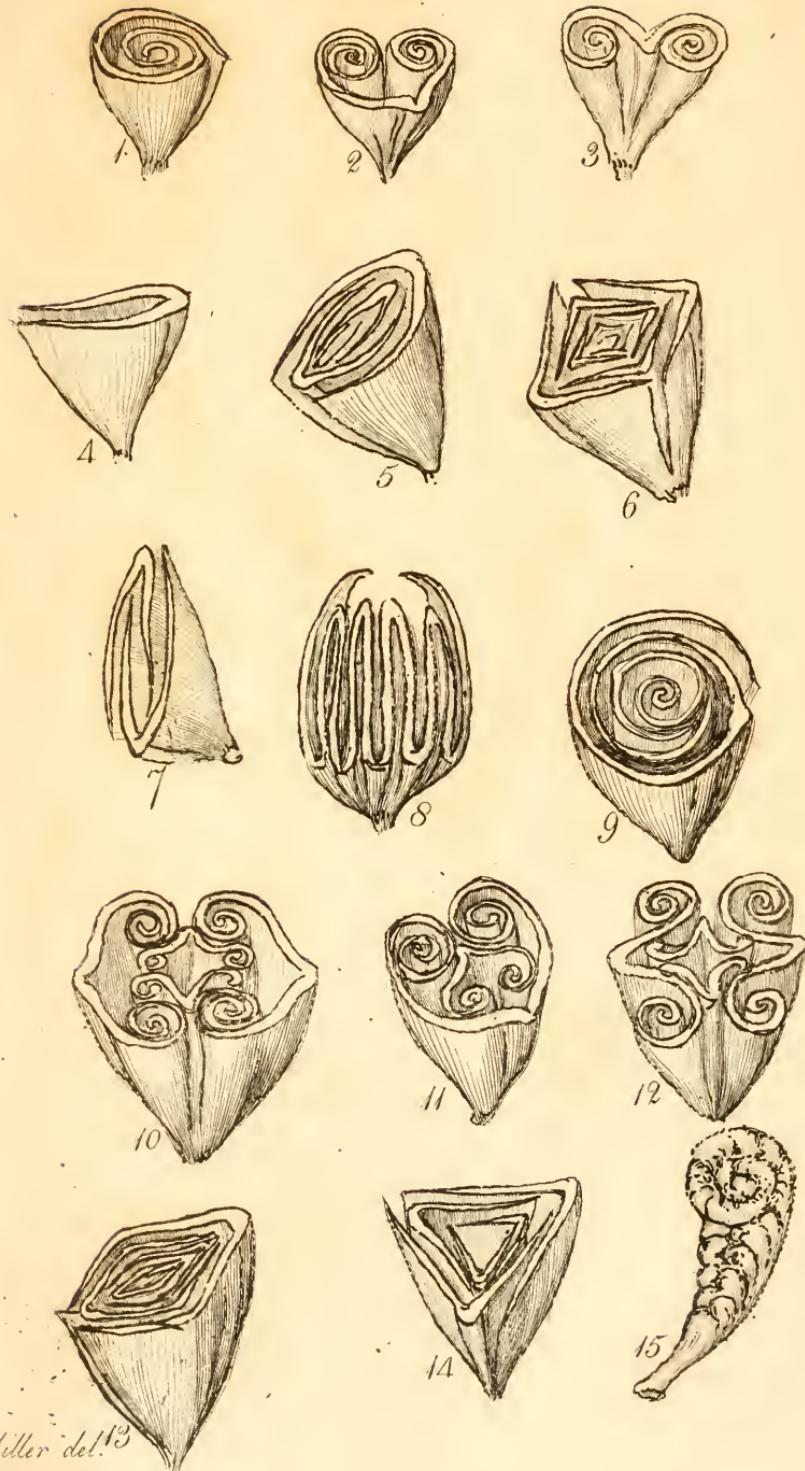






Vernato.

Tab. 86.





QR92 .M6 C.2 v.2
Muller, Johann Seba/An illustration of



3 5185 00091 3069

